THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

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ONE LITTLE CURL.

BY CALEB DUNN.

I have a little curl of hair,
As golden as the sunniest ray:
No treasure with it can compare—
Its beauty cannot pass away.

Close to my lips I press the prize,
It may be weakness so to do,
But something melting in my eyes
Is the excuse I offer you.

This little curl of golden hair
Speaks to my heart of one who died—
A blue-eyed boy, as sweet and fair
As e'er it lavished a father's pride.

One Summer's flowers above his bed
Have sweetly bloomed and gone to rest,
Since last I held his little head
Against my sad and aching breast.

Above his siege the snowy white
Has softly gathered, like a crown,
And hidden from my eyes of light
The Winter grass-blades sere and brown.

But whether with the roses' red,
Or with the Winter's wintry sky,
His little grave be garlanded,
It is a lovely spot to me.

There, when the shadows of the night
Arise and drive the day away,
I see him with his crown of light,
Look down from Heaven like a star.

I see his beauteous smile enshrined
In bright waves from the starry sea;
I hear his sweet voice in the wind
That murmurs through this mossmost tree.

And well I know that, could he leave
His home in God's pure realm of bliss
He'd come and, 'round my bereaved wave,
The beauty of an angel's kiss.

You may pronounce my sorrow vain,
And counsel me with kindest breath;
But do you know a father's pain
When his first-born lies cold in death?

To hear the last tones of a voice,
The sweetest music to his ear;
To feel the barrel of all joys—
The richest gladness—disappear.

To see the shadows close about
The brightest ray that ever shone;
To see the coffin lid shut out
The dearest idol he has known.

This is the pain the father feels
When death has made his heartstone drear.
When o'er the silent form he kneels
To weep above his lovely bier.

So, surely you'll not call me weak
Because I love this lock of hair—
This curl which o'ay Brat-born's cheek,
Once fluttered in the Summer air.

RUNNING WATER.

Sliding through the verdurous meadows,
Dreaming in the greenwood shadows,
Flying like a feathered arrow
Through the gorges dim and narrow,
Dancing to its own glad tinkle,
Where, in many a cool moss-twinkle,
Hoar-imprisoned eddies twinkle,
Mid white water-lilies sleeping,
Stealthily through hillside weeping—
Many-voiced the brooklet ever,
Wanders onward toward the river.

Maidenl the infant whisper
Of the little hill-born lisper,
Ye have on fairy shoon of glass
Timidly it treads the grass.
Musical the tones, though firmer,
Of its move-the-meadow murmur;
Glad its shout and soul-exalting
When o'er rocky barriers vaulting,
Sweet and soft its liquid gushes,
As it dallies with the rushes—
Thus a living song forever
Flows the brooklet towards the river.

Blest the life that sweeps along
Brook-like, with a pleasant song—
Telling flowers of the fields around,
Beautiful with Love and Truth,
Strikling out, in manhood's prime,
Sparkles from the rocks of time,
Making through the shades of age
Calm and solemn pilgrimage;
And at last, its journey done,
Through the shadow and the sun,
Tearfully, without a sigh,
Melting in the silent river.

HOUSE FARM AND GARDEN.

Seasonable Hints.

Caterpillars and canker worms trouble the trees very little this year, but there are a thousand other vermin and insects that are injurious to vegetation which need to be closely looked after. The few hot days following the wet May have developed the aphides or plant-lice wonderfully, and rose bushes, cherry trees, currant bushes and other plants are covered with them. They can be destroyed by plentifully sprinkling the affected plants with a decoction of whale oil soap, one pound of soap dissolved in seven gallons of water, and a strong infusion of tobacco and common soft soap is also recommended. Either is best applied by means of a syringe or garden engine. To kill lice on plants in pots, make a cone or tent with a newspaper, and put it over the plant, light a little tobacco. Introduce the bowl under the paper covering and blow through the pipe stem. Most copious clouds of smoke will fill the paper cover, and in a few minutes every aphis can be shaken off. Give the plant a good showering and it will not mind the treatment.—*If* newly transplanted trees are mulched before the "dry time" comes on many will be saved that otherwise would die.

—Strawberries should be mulched immediately to keep the ground moist and the fruit clean. The best material is fresh mown grass, though hay, straw and shavings will also do.—Pruning may be done this month to advantage. Melted grafting wax brushed over the wounds will much assist their healing. Keep off all superfluous shoots and remove suckers as soon as they appear. Begin to thin fruit as soon as it has set. There is little danger of thinning too much. The operation is beneficial to the tree, the fruit that remains being so much finer, and the value of the crop will probably be fully as great as though all had been allowed to remain. Many grape vines especially are irreparably injured by allowing them to overbear when young.—This is the best season of the year for planting evergreens, but great care must be taken to keep the roots from drying.—Plant successive crops of peas, beans and sweet corn for family. They will all be wanted by and bye. It is now too late to plant Lima beans, but other kinds will come to maturity in season to be made into succotash with the green ears of corn. The best late sweet corn is "Stowell's evergreen." Those who wish to introduce the early flowering wild plants into their grounds, should look out for seeds as soon as they ripen, or if it is desirable to remove the roots, put a mark of some kind near the plant, so that it may be seen when the foliage is dead.—If the handles of knives and other tools left in the garden are painted a bright red and thus contrasted with the prevailing tints of the garden, they will not be so likely to get lost.—Use sulphur freely on grape vines on the first appearance of mildew. For the larger insect pests, besties, caterpillars of all kinds, and the rose-bug, which works while vine is in blossom, patient hand picking and "squashing" is the only remedy.—A writer in the *Agriculturist* says that apple orchards may be made to bear bountifull every year by plowing and manuring; and if manure enough is used root crops may also be profitable grown among the trees. Think of that, ye farmers of New England, who are content to get a light crop of hay and a respectable yield of apples only every other year from your orchards!—It will pay to hire a man to mow city lawns and yards who understand the business. The paddies and jobbers who go around mowing and take the grass for their pay, simply aim to get the bulk of the crop, do not trim the borders or around the walls and fences, and if a shrub is left standing when they retire is the result of accident. These fellows do not mow down the weeds either, as they should, and a lawn trimmed by them has a wretched, haggled condition all the rest of the season.—A sharp hoe or a steel rake should be kept going in the garden constantly. Frequent stirring of the ground is almost equal to mulch, and it is much better to prevent weeds from growing than to attempt to cut them down after they are fairly established.—Eternal vigilance is the price of having a good vegetable garden or crops of fruit, as well as of liberty.

Low-Neck Dresses—Chicory Complexions.

A correspondent gossips about the *low* dresses worn in Paris, and tells what is new in complexions, saying, the dresses have been getting more and more *decollete*, until, at last, many of the leaders of fashion appear without any bodice at all, merely adopting a broad band like that worn by infants of tender years, by which everything is displayed in front and nothing concealed behind. At the ball of the Minister of Agriculture there was a certain *salon reserve* wherein were seated about sixty ladies, all of the highest *ton* and reputation, who, being thus gathered together, produced the effect of a match upon the deadened, burned-up brains of the fashionable *petits cœurs* who were admitted to their company, and straightway they took to their heels under, and out of the sparks of wit and satire of which no one would have deemed them capable. The caricature which has been passing from hand to hand during the week of the principal figures in this *salon* has caused the greatest merriment among the ladies assembled there. One lady, with *no* sleeves, and only the narrowest gold cord, with the tassel falling over her arm by way of shoulder-strap, is represented at the very moment when, this frail stay having given way, she remains confounded. As the incident really happened, and the lady was well known in circles of fashionable folly, it was expected that her husband would have taken the matter *on serieux*; but the surprise was great when he avowed himself not at all different to usual, implicitly given to his wife's ridiculous exaggeration, but was actually well pleased at the chastisement inflicted. "What said Prince Oscar, of Sweden?" asked a gentleman who saw the prince issuing from this *salon*. "He was literally struck dumb, for he retired without uttering a word, and when asked why he left thus abruptly, merely replied that he felt he had no right to be there at all." Another subject of wonder among strangers is the change which has come over the complexions of our female population. But a short time ago they were all blonde, golden, auburn; now they are all brunettes of the deepest tint, almost Moorish. The change has been produced by chicory juice which is being sold in immense quantities for the purpose, and every woman in Paris looks as if she escaped from the zenana of some Hindoo Rajah to disguise herself in the masquerade costume of her European sisters. The poet's dreary talk about lilies and roses is gone; for a long time hence the polyanthus and the marigold will be the favorite mixture.

MR. PIKE'S new Opera House in Cincinnati is drawing towards completion. Its cost is estimated to be considerably over one million dollars, and the total rental expected to be at least $150,000 a year.

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS

FOR JULY.

NEW YORK, June, 1867.

CLUBS AND CLUB HOUSES.

Clubs are getting to be almost as fashionable an institution for men in New York as in London. There are now eight or ten all well patronized that can afford to pay from six to fifteen thousand dollars per year for the rent of a handsome house, and goodness knows how much more for the support of their establishment, its furniture, its attendance, its dinners, its suppers and luxuries of every description.

Ladies are not often invited to participate in club house entertainments, but the other evening one of them gave an inauguration reception on the occasion of opening their new and elegant house on Madison Avenue, and for once spittoons were all huddled together in a closst and the *entree* permitted to the crinolined friends of the members.

Speaking for the information of those ladies who have never seen the interior of a club house, it may be as well to remark that there is nothing disagreeable about its general aspect. On the contrary it is rather attractive than otherwise. The gentlemen only exclude the fair sex to the extent of participating in their luxuries, not from aiding in the task of securing their comfort.

Every wife has heard her husband, some time or other, ask what she always gets such confoundedly homely girls for? And it need scarcely be said that the club housemaids are not homely. On the contrary, they are very pretty and wear coquetish head dresses.

There is a total absence of what is so common in private houses, and that is an appearance of stint and economy. From the broad marble vestibule and wide imposing staircase to the topmost floor through reception, dinner, billiard, reading, chess, and numberless other rooms, all is ample, commodious and abundant. The carpets are the softest, the pictures the finest, the chairs the easiest that are to be found in white the reading room is supplied with all the latest books, papers and magazines; the music room with the costliest of grand pianos, and the dining room with rare and fragrant flowering plants, placed in the niches of pannelled walls, representing fruits, game, and all sorts of table delicacies, all of which put in a substantial appearance from the hands of a French cook, an artist, who issues his orders with a grand air, and considers himself prime minister of the whole concern—which he is.

It is not at all surprising that the married members of such an institution as this hurry away from guzzled chops and soggy biscuit served by "Bridget," and announce that they will dine at the "Club;" but it is a pity and a shame that women too have not such resorts as a relief to washing-day horrors and cold meat dinners. Men have the best of it here, that is certain, but it is possible that our turn will come, and then well, may be we won't have clubs and good dinners!

DIAMONDS.

It is an interesting fact to those contemplating the purchase of diamonds that the price is steadily advancing; that it has already nearly doubled on that of ten years ago, and is expected to go much higher. This rapid increase in value has taken place without any reference to paper money, diamonds being always reckoned by a gold standard. The reason is to be found partly in the falling off of production.

Diamonds do not obey the usual commercial law of demand and supply, on the contrary the greater the demand the less grows the supply. No new mines have been discovered and none are likely to be while old ones are lazily worked by wealthy monopolists not subject to all sorts of government restrictions.

It is not true, however, that the scarcity has caused the introduction of spurious stones into the market, simply because it is impossible. A real diamond cannot be imitated, and a false one can be detected as far as it can be seen by a person experienced in the handling of gems. The reputation of the large houses that sell the majority of diamonds bought, is pledged to the quality of the stones, and a mistake would be dishonor.

Moreover, there is no demand for sham diamonds, so say the most respectable dealers; they could not sell them at half price, or quarter price, or any price if they had them. When people want to buy such things they go to some "original" Jacobs or California diamond store, and know that they are buying cut quartz notwithstanding the fine names grafted upon it.

Twenty-five years ago very few persons wore real diamonds, now nearly everybody wears more or less, and the ambition to own a diamond ring or ear-rings is as common as the old fashioned desire for one good black silk dress.

Young girls did not formerly wear diamonds at all, now they display them with all the indifference of dowagers, and anything less than a handsome diamond as an engagement ring would be looked at with contempt. This singular freak of fashion in selecting diamonds for engagement rings has alone created an immense demand, which there is not the slightest prospect will be lessened until we all become Shakers, or what is equally probable, women resign their privileges to secure their rights.

The size of the stones is of the most importance in determining the relative value of diamonds; a stone weighing one carat, of fine quality, may be purchased for two hundred and fifty dollars, while a magnificent stone weighing ten carats, set as a ring, was valued the other day at nine thousand dollars. The size of such a gem as this makes it unique. It is probably the largest stone in the United States. The most fashionable method of setting diamonds now is in silver in quite the old fashioned style, which is said to be after all the best and most effective for displaying their size and beauty. A large number of valuable diamonds have been lately reset in silver.

The same reasons which have operated to enhance the value of diamonds have led also, though, in a less degree to increase the price of emeralds. These are the only gems which, in a fashionable point of view, rival diamonds.

Pearls have greatly advanced in price within a few months and it is expected will be very scarce and high for some time to come. The cause of this is to be found in the greed for large pearls, which not only induces pearl fishermen to throw away the small and comparatively useless specimens, but also kill and destroy so many young oysters as to threaten the extinction of the entire trafic as a source of revenue. The government has, therefore, ordered the pearl fisheries to be abandoned for a space of three years, during which time pearls will constantly become more scarce and precious.

SHORT WALKING DRESSES.

When short dresses for street wear were introduced we were rejoiced, and considered it a matter for general congratulation. It is to be feared, however, that the moral and physical advantages of this useful and sensible fashion will be all lost in its abuse. The short skirt suggests an altogether quiet and somewhat restricted style of costumes, not especially beautiful or graceful, but neat, cleanly and perfectly adapted to its use. The annoyance of having always to carry about with one an immense mass of material, and drawing it after one in the shape of a dirty trail is so great that it was only reasonable to suppose women generally would eagerly accept an opportunity to rid themselves of it, without being considered unfashionable or eccentric, and so they did.

But vanity and the habit of doing the most fit dish things because other people do them, has been too much for the majority of American women, young and old, and they have bedizened and beflurbelowed the short dress until it has lost its best characteristics and has become a parody upon itself.

As we have intimated, the beauty of the short dress consists in its convenience, its simplicity, its neatness, its cleanliness, and its adaptation to its specific uses. But when it is made of light flimsy material, when it is cut into all sorts of fantastic shapes, when it is overloaded with trimming, and the narrow skirt accompanied by huge flowing sleeves, the sentiment of the dress is destroyed and apart from all economical or utilitarian considerations, it is bad, because it is inartistic and out of harmony with itself.

The short dress is not a mere matter of fashion; it is capable of being made one of the most efficient aids in the physical regeneration of American women, and we sincerely hope they will not render it abortive or misuse, and afterwards relinquish it at the bidding of any French dressmaker whatsoever, even though she should be one employed by the gracious and graceful Empress. There is another fact in connection with short dresses, which ladies as yet do not clearly or generally understand, and that is the necessity for having a hooped skirt, designed especially for them. The majority of women cannot get out of the habit of buying only one hooped skirt at a time, and they usually select one that they flatter themselves is medium in size and shape, and will suit all occasions. But on the contrary, it suits none at all; it is too long and not the right shape to wear with a short dress, and not long enough or rightly shaped to afford any support to a trailed dress.

Buy two hooped skirts at once, one specially designed for a short dress, the other for indoor wear. There is no danger that the fashion will be worn out before the skirt, and the additional comfort would pay for the extra outlay, even if you had not two skirts instead of one.

At an evening entertainment lately, we noticed some short dresses, and though made of rich material (one of white silk), they looked shockingly out of place. In fact, the more effort there is made to give an appearance of drers to short costumes the worse they look. In the drawing room they are totally out of place, and in white material, with wide sleeves, make their wearers look like Chinese mandarins rather than the pretty, *spirituelle* women they would be in a proper dress.

SUMMER BONNETS.

The effort to enlarge the bonnets early in the season proved futile—indeed, has only succeeded in making them smaller than ever. The latest styles worn are mere scraps of lace, surrounded with pearl or crystal drops, or covered with a spray of small flowers, violets, hearts-ease, daisies, forget-me-nots, and the like, the color selected with reference to the trimming upon the dress.

Whether it is because the small bonnets have induced every lady to become her own milliner and thus indulge in six bonnets, where before she was confined to one, may be a question; but it is a positive fact that the small bonnets, as worn now-a-days, are constructed with much closer reference to the detail of the toilettes with which they are to be worn than ever before, and in this respect show considerable taste, and greatly improve the harmony of the general appearance.

Formerly one huge bonnet, trimmed in nine cases out of ten, with a glaringly ugly ribbon, was worn with every dress, no matter how opposed in color one might be to the other. Now, bonnets cost so little, and are so quickly made, that women generally can afford one to suit every toilette, and the result is the aggrandisement not of the milliners, but those who sell millinery goods, and the adoption in this respect of a much more accurate and complete style of costume.

With a white muslin dress, trimmed with blue ribbon, we saw, for instance, the other day, a little white muslin bonnet, lined with blue silk and trimmed with a rose, a box of blue ribbon and cappets of white Valenciennes lace at the back.

Another pretty bonnet was of black lace, trimmed with a wreath of droo [illegible] crimson fuschsias. It was worn with a dress of grey grenadine and large black llama lace shawl.

It is the style now for bridesmaids to wear bonnets ornamented with long white veils, divided in the center, but descending from each side, so as nearly to envelope the person. This seems to us neither appropriate nor in good taste. The veil should be left to the bride, and the bridesmaids wear either wreaths or a little lace bonnet, which is nothing more than a headdress without the veil.

Round hats for country wear have made their appearance in great variety. There is the "Garden" hat, the brim of which descends at the front and back, so as to protect the face and neck. There is a small low crown and toquets, the wide brimmed "Sheperdess," and the small flats, as much as possible like the traditional little straw hat worn by the traditional flower girl at a fancy dress ball.

Straw fringes are much used upon the edges of round hats and bands of feather trimming, very common, though not very appropriate to the season.

The correct thing for morning wear in the country, for drinking water at the springs, and the like, are little low crowned round hats, of grey, brown or black straw. The black are trimmed with a curled wreath of red feathers, the brown with a wreath of green, and the grey with a wreath of Black marsh leaves.

WHAT-NOT.

The newest and freshest suits for traveling wear are made of unbleached linen, and trimmed with black and white cord to braid. But *trid de lin* or silk linen is also very distinguished.

The color of the season promises to be a bright green, and ain't jest shoor that I found the right one. The people uv Rawly wuz anxious to hev it come off, ez trade wuz dull in the retail line, and for fear that I would report that the grave rodent uv a hound, and three hens, was their hopes, they gave me the choice of some twelve or fifteen. Selectin the most eligible, I made the old coon promise to remain in retirement.

The excursion contrasted very favorably with the one we took last fall. The people received us at every stashen with the most affectin demonstrashens uv joy. Cries uv "Hooray for Johnson!" they yelled at each stoppin place, which sounded sweeter in his ears and mine than the damnable Iterashun uv "Grant! Grant!" which we had listened to at every point North. The President wuz very much pleased to taken Grant with him to show him that ef he wuz the most popular in some localities, we had the hearts uv the people in others. But ther wuz nothin like our enjoyment. No more did wood the President commence "Fellow Citizens!" than Randall would pull the bell-rope and off they trane wood start. He wuz determined that the President shouldn't speek, which he put me in a great mind to indulge, ez after we arrived I hed to write out and telegraph to the papers the speeches the President wood hev made.

At Rawley General Battles welcomed the Presidential party, and the President responded. He remarked that in Rawley he first opened his tender eyes, a penniless boy. Here is the identical spot, he obsarved, where I fought my fust battle with a hoe, and to associate him with that which he is associated; here is where the feerless boy first hev taken holt upon everything to which it hez attached itself. If he wuz wandrin from his subjick. His mind went back to the day he left this city a penniless boy. Where is them which he left behind him? He began to weep. Where is the friends uv his childhood? Where is the Hayseeds?—

"Killed at Antietam," shouted a returned Confedrit. "I wuz by Wilymn's side when he wuz shot."

—"Wher is the Hunters?"

—"Buried side by side at Wallhill Count Hoos," said the same feller, who thot the President reely wanted to know. He wuz choked down, and the President perceeded:

—"Wher is the Smiths? and the Smithses; the Brownses and Joneses? Wher is the long list uv men who lived at that day; who lived when I wuz a penniless boy, and who, like me, commanded respeck for constancy of devoshon? I feel proud to hev this demonstrashen; I feel proud uv any demonstrashen. Ez alloosham hez been made to my boyhood days, when I wuz a penniless boy. I may say here, ez pertinent to that subjeck, that I hev adhered to the fundamental principles uv the gov'ment, and to the dag and Constooshen. When I went out from among you a penniless boy, I adopted the Constooshen for my guide, and by pursuin her allus been guided. To the young I would say that they will be safe in takin me ez a model. Reachin here a penniless boy, it is not for me to say better or purtier I hev succeeded. I am no longer a penniless boy, nor is them which is round me. Mrs. Cobb ain't from the subjick, nor am I. I is wanderin from the subjick for the encouragement uv the young men afore me. I wood say that I hev enjoyed all I care about, am no aspirant for office, and therefore, ez a disinterested friend uv them, I thank you for this corjel welcum. North Carliny sent me out a penniless boy, and did not afford me eech advantages ez, considerin my talents, I hed a right to expect. I think its better ez it wuz. Goin out a penniless boy, and returnin after holdin every office from Alderman uv my adoptid village, up to President, shows my principles in their true light. I will say, in all of I hedn't gone out a penniless boy. I thank you for this tribute to my many good qualities."

And he started to git down when Randall stepped forth in his left arm.

Riddn promptly and drawin out his hankercher, the President assconed a look uv subdood grief and resumed:

"I hev come among you to participate in the dedicashun uv a mounment to a man which you all loved, that I hed taken suthin like fifty years for you to dislodge. He was a poor and humble which akkounts for my going from among you a penniless boy, but uv him I am proud, for had it not been for him I wouldn't been returned the shining example to yoor young men which I am."

The korner-stun wuz laid and the mounment set onto it. It is red limestone ten foot high. It's ez good a ten foot of stun respeck ez that is in S. Carliny. Ez the mounment was elevated thar wuz the appropriate speeches, and then my little armes was put in motion. I wouldn't hev

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1867.

THE ASSASSINATION PLOT DEVELOPING

The testimony in the case of SURRATT grows daily more interesting, not only the new facts it reveals with reference to the prisoner on trial, but also because it indicates the probable complicity of others, as has been strongly suspected ever since the fatal day of Mr. LINCOLN'S assassination. The most direct statements are made by Dr. MCMILLIAN, the surgeon of the vessel in which SURRATT crossed the sea, in making his escape. SURRATT, himself a Catholic, was introduced to Dr. MCMILLIAN by a Catholic priest named LA PIERRE, who seems to have had the fugitive in charge, and to have been expecting him before his arrival in Montreal. With the Surgeon, as an officer of a British vessel and as introduced by the priest, SURRATT was quite confidential and communicative during the voyage.

From the facts mentioned in the surgeon's testimony, it must be seen how the suspicions of the complicity of leading secessionists in the assination receive confirmation. SURRATT, now fully proved to have been engaged in the assassination plot, was the messenger by whom the communicatons between Richmond and Canada were kept up. He received, as he said to Dr. MCMILLIAN, large sums of money from BENJAMIN, the Treasurer of the Confederacy. And on his arrival in Quebec, and during the voyage, he was in company and conversation with BEVERLY TUCKER, JEWETT, General RIPLEY, of South Carolina, and a servant of JEFF. DAVIS.

We have no doubt MR. DAVIS and the secession company around him in Canada have peculiar sensations when they read this testimony. And the people of this country will be struck with the fact that Mr. DAVIS should have made directly for their congenial society as soon as he was released from prison. The coincidence of the testimony with the general belief of the people three years ago is very striking, and the leading names involved in it are now companions together in Canada, holding their communications without the aid of SURRATT.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD A COPPERHEAD

Senator BIGHAM, in the Williamsport Convention, alleged that Judge SHARSWOOD, the Democratic nominee for the Supreme Judgeship, had, during the most trying period of the late rebellion, given aid and comfort to the rebels, and had used his official position on the Bench to weaken the cause of the Union, by delivering an elaborate opinion *denying the power of Congress to make our national currency a legal tender*, without which no intelligent citizen can believe the rebellion would have been put down.

The Pittsburgh *Post* faintly denies the charge. We leave Senator BIGHAM to take care of himself; for we understand he expects shortly to produce the documents. In the meantime a legal friend, whose memory seems to be pretty good, gives us his recollection of the facts of this case.

Within a few months after the passage by Congress of the act making our national currency a legal tender, a person who had given a mortgage in Philadelphia offered to pay in greenbacks the amount, with interest and costs. This was refused by the holder of the mortgage, and a stated case was made up for the District Court. This happened to be at the darkest hour of the Union cause, when the rebels in arms, and their sympathizing allies at the North, were striving with some prospect of success to secure recognition. This national currency act had been carefully prepared. Its constitutionality had been elaborately examined in both branches of Congress. Attorney General BATES and President LINCOLN had given it a careful consideration. Upto this time it had not come before the courts for judicial construction. Judges STROUD and HARE, composing a majority of the court, affirmed the constitutionality of the act, and ordered judgment accordingly. Judge SHARSWOOD, *following his Copperhead proclivities, pronounced an elaborate dissenting opinion*, filling two or three columns of the Philadelphia *Age*, synopsis of which was published in nearly all the Copperhead papers of the North and the rebel organs of the South. The *Legal Intelligencer*, of Philadelphia, published both the majority and minority opinions, and of course they can be had.

The District Court of Philadelphia was not organized to pass upon the constitutionality of acts of Congress. That belongs to the courts of the United States. As well might a justice of the peace give an opinion setting aside an act of our State Legislature. The Supreme Court of the State passes upon the constitutionality of acts of the State Legislature, and the Supreme Court of the United States upon the constitutionality of such acts of Congress as this. It was an act of gross impertinence for a single Judge of an inferior State Court to write such an opinion and to publish the same at such a time and under such circumstances. Nothing but his radical unsoundness on the vital questions involving the life of the nation—Copperheadism—which makes the animal blind in dog days, can explain it.

The doctrine itself is the foundation stone of the States Right School at the bottom of the Rebellion, which denies to the Federal Government all power even to save itself from destruction unless an express grant can be found in the Constitution. Mr. LINCOLN, the generals of our armies and Congress, a thousand times exercised this class of powers, but which JEREMIAH S. BLACK, GEORGE SHARSWOOD, and all the platforms of Northern Copperheadism deny to exist.

But this general statement does not show the full malignity of this dissenting opinion. The cause of the Union at no other time seemed so dark. Just then—

> "Tribes light as air
> Were to the jealous, confirmation strong
> As Holy Writ."

GEORGE SHARSWOOD, an old Whig, said to be a Presbyterian elder, elected by both political parties, volunteers his dissenting opinion, and soils his judicial ermine by throwing it upon the rebel scales, with the vain hope that it would sink the Union cause. Thanks to a kind Providence and the brave Boys in Blue, a thousand such pop-guns have been dangerous only to their authors—be they armed rebels or Northern copperheads.

We, therefore, have no doubt that if Senator BIGHAM and our legal informant are correct in their statement of facts, the loyal people of Pennsylvania will not be long in deciding that Judge WILLIAMS, who is fully the equal of Judge SHARSWOOD as a lawyer, superadded thereto is an accomplished Christian gentleman and loyal patriot, whose voice and judicial influence were always cast in favor of the Union and for the suppression of the rebellion, shall be our next Supreme Judge.

MR. GREELEY FLOUNDERING.

Whatever may have been the object of calling Mr. GREELEY before the Impeachment Committee, his testimony concerning his share in the bailing of DAVIS cannot be said to relieve his position before the country. A while ago Mr. GREELEY said he went the traitor's bail principally because urgently requested to do so by his counsel. He now—laying no particular stress on the request, which was by Mr. SHEA, the junior counsel—says he went bail to bring DAVIS to trial, but Mr. GREELEY says, and repeats the observation, that he believes *"the time for a trial for any good purpose has past."* So we have Mr. GREELEY squarely avowing that the trial of DAVIS for organizing and prosecuting the rebellion for the overthrow of the Government would be for no "good purpose," and that consequently he is opposed to it. It is just to say that Mr. GREELEY concedes that if DAVIS can be connected with the assassination or the starving of our soldiers, he should be tried.

Had DAVIS not organized the rebellion there would have been no assassination or starving. They came about as did the battles of Gettysburg and other battles, by a settled principle, if a man intends to burn the house but burns both house and family, he is guilty of what he does over and above what he intended. Mr. GREELEY'S idea is, if you can connect DAVIS with the assassination he should be tried, but not for organizing the rebellion, which culminated in the assassination. In other words, if the family is burnt, try the incendiary, if only the house, let him go.

"How MUCH nobler in the eyes of the world," says the New York *Tribune*, "will America appear with DAVIS free, than Mexico with the dead body of his amiable and unfortunate Prince." Few persons, we apprehend, want the "dead body" of DAVIS. What is demanded is the settlement—through his trial—of the question whether secession inheres with our system of Government, and whether or not DAVIS, in organizing and prosecuting the rebellion, offended any law. The questions what shall be done with DAVIS, and whether the rebellion was a crime and the originators deserve punishment, are distinct. In disposing of MAXIMILIAN the Mexicans have settled—thoroughly and forever—a similar question as it related to them. Though the killing was unnecessary to prosecute this purpose—a purpose on which they were deeply intent—they did settle the question and all the world knows which way. They might have done it and still been merciful; and this is what they should have done. By setting DAVIS free, with no intention of trying him, we refuse altogether to settle the question of right, of treason, of the undissolubleness of the Union.

Most men will concede that in one aspect the Mexicans have the advantage of us in this matter, and they will continue to have it until the question of DAVIS'S treason shall have been passed upon according to laws as old as the Republic itself. It is not the body or blood of the organizer of the Rebellion that is demanded, but the vindication of the laws. We can remit indemnity for the past, but security for the future is demanded by every consideration relating to our character and future tranquility.

The shooting of MAXIMILIAN is probably known by this time throughout Europe. The event will create great excitement. What those powers which interposed to save him will feel called upon to do, in view of the barbarous manner in which their wishes were repelled, is an interesting question. However firmly JUAREZ may establish the republic, it will be some time, even under the most favorable circumstances, before he will obtain for it the recognition of those European nations he has so deeply offended. In no respect will the shooting work well for the Liberalists. Done as it doubtless was to satisfy the popular clamor, we may safely conclude that the time is not remote when JUAREZ will be compelled to meet it, reinforced by this concession, raised against himself. The apparently stern act is but proof of the actual weakness of the nominal head of the nation. The ruler that is so ruled by the popular passion that he cannot stay a deed that shocks the civilized world, cannot be said to stand on ground that affords the best of reasons for entertaining great expectations of a lengthened official existence.

SHOULD GOVERNOR PERRY'S idea be carried out into practice, and the policy of nullish obstinacy and passivity which he favors be adopted by any of the Southern States, the worst that could happen, as a consequence, would be the permanent occupation of such State or States by a military police, for the purpose of affording protection to citizens and of enforcing law and order. But should such a measure be rendered necessary by the refusal of the people to reorganize under the laws of Congress, there can be no reason in law or justice against their being required to *pay the extra expense* rendered necessary by their passive sedition. In fact, when the Southern States shall have a little longer delayed reconstruction by their endeavors to frustrate or prevent it, the question will naturally and justly arise whether they should not pay the expense of the military occupation which their obstinate course necessitates.

THE Virginia papers, as collated by the Richmond *Enquirer*, show that the Registration now going on embraces in many localities more blacks than whites, while they also show that in the several localities the number of whites who might register is greater than that of the blacks. This indicates, as is charged by the papers, a culpable indifference to the consequences, on the part of the whites. If that be so, and it seems a fair inference, then the negroes by showing more interest in the political condition and prospects of the State, prove themselves to be the better citizens, and deserving of the position which their public spirit will give them. The papers are begging and beseeching the whites to register, but it seems to be, to a great extent, unavailing.

THE London *Times* thinks the bolting of DAVIS by Mr. GREELEY was a praiseworthy act. The American people have not so short memories that they do not recollect what were the opinions—and hopes, too—of the *Times* while our Government was in the struggle for life; and what it thinks concerning our affairs now will be held here in about the same esteem as those it expressed then.

THAT there will be a quorum in both Houses present in Washington to-morrow there can be no doubt, though as to the presence of a Republican two-thirds, even at any time, it is not so clear. It seems to be conceded that the session will be a brief one, and the proceedings confined to the points made apparent by the action of the President connected with reconstruction.

THE firm of Bell & Mills, Cincinnati, have made an assignment. Liabilities very large; assets $10,000.

JUDGE WILLIAMS'S nomination for the Supreme Bench gives great satisfaction in Philadelphia. The *Press* says the Williamsport Convention did well in choosing such an able and erudite standard-bearer.

THE latest news concerning the Prince Imperial of France is that the medical attendants have declared, in the most formal manner, that no ill consequences of any kind are to be apprehended from the late illness of the young Prince.

WEBB, in default of payment, the Governor of Missouri, in the name of the State, seized the Southwest Branch Road, Gen. Fremont telegraphed as follows: "Come on to New York at once, without action; you shall be satisfied and gratified." But the Governor, knowing Fremont, did not go. He was both satisfied and gratified at home.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* speaks thus fairly of Judge Williams, our candidate for the Supreme Bench: "The nomination of the Hon. Henry W. Williams as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, is a good one. He was the best man named among the candidates before the Republican Convention, and possesses legal and moral qualifications for the responsible position to which he has been nominated. Both parties have now presented their candidates."

IN his Baltimore speech Mr. Johnson said he wanted to appeal to those before him "in the language of the shipwrecked mariner." Doubtless the situation of the aforesaid "shipwrecked mariner" suggested to the mind of the President the entire fitness of borrowing from him words to express his new ideas. Surely nothing could be more natural than to go to such a source for illustration.

DURING this intensely hot weather, the working horses have, at least, a hard time. By day, between the burning sun above and the heated pavement below, while every muscle is on the strain, they cannot but suffer greatly. And it is scarcely a relief to them to go at night into small, close stables, where the little air they get to breathe is filled with the ammonia with which it is loaded, and the little space is preoccupied by myriads of flies ready to pounce upon them. Rest and sleep are impossible under such circumstances. Pittsburgh draymen and teamsters are justly proud of their horses, and generally treat them well. Ignorance, ill temper or drunkenness can be assigned for the only exceptions. We utter this word—a word to the wise is sufficient—in behalf of considerate care for the noble animals this hot weather. Give them all the shade possible by day, and all the fresh air possible by night. Overworking or fast driving, at this temperature, is inhuman.

Grand Railroad Scheme.

An Indianapolis correspondent announces the arrival in that city of the railroad kings who have been plotting for several days at Terre Haute to obtain possession of the Indianapolis and Terre Haute, the Terre Haute and Alton Railroads. They did not succeed, secure the latter, but failed to obtain possession of the former. Our readers, generally, may be informed as to the magnitude of the scheme in hand, which is nothing less than a continuous line of rail from Philadelphia to St. Louis, *owned and controlled by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company*. This Company already controls the entire line, except an insignificant one hundred miles, from Indianapolis to Terre Haute, and that broken link will soon be replaced by a new one.

THE Republican party are certainly under large obligations to the humble individual, who, notwithstanding the concentration in his person of all the cardinal virtues, and some which are not cardinal, still continues to serve it with a persevering effort which is perfectly wonderful. Not content with going all the way to Chicago, and swinging around a circle at every station, to ensure the Republican triumph of last fall, and the inestimable lesson he has given them on the policy of electing none to office whose political record is that of an enemy, he appears set upon supplying the party with an alternative in their choice of a Presidential candidate, by keeping Sheridan before the people, in an attitude which increases and confirms their admiration for the little hero. The statesmanship and pluck which he is developing in the hero of the Shenandoah must, very much, endear him to the loyal masses, and the humble individual is rendering good service in testing our public men, and proving who can stand the fire.

A PROPOSITION has been introduced in the Constitutional Convention of New York, to make the ability to read and write a qualification for the right of suffrage. This looks in the right direction, if intelligence has anything to do with republican government. The *Times* insinuates, rather sharply we think, that the small measure of intelligence, indicated by the ability to read and write, would be an improvement to almost the majority of the voters of New York City. The city is shockingly managed by its elected officers, showing a corrupt condition in the suffrage, but we hope it is not quite so far gone as the *Times* intimates.

THE growing crops, in this region as in others, are very promising. Wheat, rye, grass and corn are looking extremely well, far better than has been common in previous years. The wheat, too, is ripening with astonishing rapidity, many fields already assuming the rich, golden hue that betokens a speedy ripeness for the harvest. The grain is plump and large. The fruit crop also promises to be large. Farmers have cause to be both hopeful and thankful, as they look over the fields waving with the luxuriant growth of grains and grasses.

COL. HAY, formerly Private Secretary to Mr. Lincoln, has left for England *en route* for Vienna, which place he has been appointed Charge d'Affaires for the United States. Col. H. is one of the youngest men that ever filled so responsible a position. He is perfect master of all the European tongues; and with his courtly and handsome exterior will fitly represent the culture and refinement of our country in its social phase, while also rigidly and promptly upholding the political ideas of our system, in all his public and official relations.

THE editor of the *Independent* expresses "unspeakable satisfaction"—(just as though that genial gentleman was ever otherwise than satisfied)—in "being able to put on record" the recent decision of Chief Justice Chase, defining the law of treason. This is the decision the *Tribune* argues against because of its unsoundness.

THE New York *Tribune* says:

> We have another batch of rumors about Mr. Stanton. Some say that he will resign, others that he will be removed. As the election draws near, Mr. S. belongs to the class that rarely die, and never resign. As to his political sympathies, they may be expressed by saying that there are three parties in the country now—the Democrats, the Republicans and Mr. Stanton.

Of the three, we rather think the last is the largest.

"BROAD macadamized road to perjury" is so decidedly expressive that it is not likely to go out of use; and in making use of it General Sheridan has shown that he is as capable of making the chips fly with the pen as with the sword. He sends "whirling up the valley" all the Earlys he comes across.

THE SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The usual summer vacation of the congregation of the Sixth Presbyterian church has commenced. Divine service was held for the last time until next fall, yesterday morning. The pastor, Rev. Prof. Samuel J. Wilson, D. D., will pass the "heated term" at St. Catharine's, Canada West.

THE McPherson monument to be erected at Clyde, Ohio, is to be forty feet in height, and of the finest marble. The body, which is square, is divided in the center by a band, and is to contain eight panelled faces; one of these will bear the inscription of the monument, a second the name of those who contributed to the erection, and the others *alto-relievo* pictures, representing important scenes in the hero's life, among them first battle of Sandusky, Resaca, and the fatal shot on the memorable July 22d, before the fortress of Atlanta. Above this massive base rises a single plain shaft surmounted by an eagle, and bearing on its three dividing bands the battle record of General McPherson.

THE toilets of the ladies on occasion of the grand ball of the City of Paris to the Czar were miracles of elegance and beauty. "Flowers and other ornaments of preceding years had given way to lace in all its forms. Brussels application; point d'Angleterre; black Chantilly; Alencon, yellow with age, and even old Argentan, brown with centuries, seemed to have been made with the needles were to be seen in wonderful profusion. One lady wore such a quantity of fine old Venetian point on a gold colored satin as would have equaled the value of a knight's estate. Happy woman of loveless such a treasure! Happier still to be able to show it to the world! Happiest of all to display it in such a presence!

MISS O'REILLY says Mr. Greeley will return from the State Constitutional Convention a wiser if not a sadder man by reason of his summer experience. He came to Albany honestly pervaded with the idea that the work could be done in thirty or sixty days, and that with much ease. He urged the necessity of action upon the Convention; the Convention conferred itself with smiling an assent. He introduced a resolution upon the first day of the session calling for information from the canal authorities. Poor, deluded man. Upon the twenty-second day of the session the Convention was still holding a discussion as to which one of the canal officials was the proper person to furnish the information desired.

THE favorable crop prospect is beginning to exert a good influence on trade, and causing a demand for certain manufactured articles in the chief cities. The demand for grain bags is equal to the supply, and the grain men are buying up everything to be found in the large cities, and engaging the future production to a large extent. Besides this the prospect that the cost of living will be lower and less rigid economy necessary, together with the fact that the stock of dry goods in the country is now small, has caused more animation among cotton and woolen manufacturers, and preparations are making to increase the production of most kinds of goods. Early daily, this is especially is this the case with regard to woolens of particular grades. Taken altogether then, the signs are very encouraging, giving good promise of increased activity, so dependent in every department of trade upon the one question of cheap food.

VALUE OF OLD ROPE.—Among the numerous worn-out and often considered worthless materials which the ingenuity of man has discovered **means of remanufacturing**, and rendering of equal value with the original substance, are old tarred ropes, which have long been in use at the coal-pits. Our readers will be surprised when we inform them that out of this dirty and apparently unprofitable material is produced a tissue paper of the most beautiful fabric, even of surface and delicacy of color, a ream of which, with wrappers and strings, weighs two and a half pounds. It is used principally in the potteries for transferring the various patterns to the earthern ware, and is found superior to any substance yet known for that purpose. It is so tenacious that a sheet of it twisted by the hand in the form of rope will support upwards of 50 hundred weight. Truly we live in an age of invention.—*Liverpool Standard.*

THE "FIRST GENTLEMAN" IN NEW JERSEY.—Few people who read the newspapers will have forgotten the "Gold Medal Gentleman" of whom so much was said a year ago. The story is briefly this: Mr. Leonard W. Jerome of New York, offered to place in the hands of the Trustees of the New Jersey College at Princeton, New Jersey, the sum of $5,000, the interest of which was to be applied to the purchase of a gold medal, which was to be given to one of the graduating class. This person was to be the "first gentleman" in his class, his superiority in this respect to be decided by a majority vote of the class. When this gift was first made to the college it was considered to be a matter of much doubt with the President whether the students would accept it; and in fact it needed but very little consultation with the young men themselves to discover that they declined to accept a prize on any such terms. The students, of course, take the ground that they are *all* gentleman, and to advertise to the world their best gentleman, by means of tying a medal about his neck, would make him feel and look a good deal like a Sunday school boy with a "good boy's" ticket. So they declined to accept it in that form, and it is understood that the President of the Faculty holds in his own custody the $5,000, to be disposed of in the future as the generous donor may decide.

CROP CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington County, Pa.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, PA., July 1, 1867.

Harvest is now upon us, and as all persons are deeply interested in the present crop, and as I am thoroughly acquainted, having traveled over the Eastern portion of our county, and also that part lying north of the "National Road," and being a farmer, I presume I am qualified to give an opinion of the crops in general. Our fields of wheat are now ready for the sickle. Not all will be ripe and harvested before the 10th inst., and with a few exceptions will be one of the finest crops that has been harvested in this county for years. Some varieties have suffered seriously from insects in the smooth chaff, whilst the bearded varieties have escaped, as they almost invariably do. Barley and rye are a good average—the former is harvested. Oats are short, owing to the unfavorable spring, but stand well on the ground, and I presume will be a fair crop. Hay, very good. Corn, rather small for the season. Potatoes, promising, and will be good if not destroyed by the bug, which usually attacks them about the 20th of July.

Old Washington county has a world wide reputation for her staple commodity, wool, and I presume her reputation can and will be sustained in this clip, now in hands, as I have noticed the farmers and wool growers have this season been contesting, as it were, for the championship, in the choice of stock, preparing and putting up of their wools—which I think never came so near perfection in any previous clips as this one. The only thing we want now is to have buyers, (not kid gloved) that can and will discriminate. Hence, there will be an inducement for a continuation in the course of improvement in that line, and also in the keeping and management of sheep, in order to produce the finest and most useful, as well as the requisite fibre. I do hope the manufacturers will endeavor to purchase our wools themselves, or send an agent that can and will judge our wools by the fibre and merits, and not as it is done by the majority of buyers, by the weight and size of fleece, alone, or on that scale, some of the best grades are condemned. We want men of experience either in the manufacture or growing of the article. I presume there are many farmers, though they are "hewers of wood and drawers of water," that are much better qualified to purchase wool than a majority of buyers, who are now engaged in the purchase of wools.

I find a pretty general feeling prevails here with the farmers and growers, that they will hold their wools at from 60 to 65c for their best grades. I have heard of some sales as low as 59c, at 60c, and one at 60c. One of my neighbors has a standing bid on his clip of 55c. I have also heard of some sales as low as 50c. I presume they are inferior grades, small lots, and sold by persons who are compelled to sell at any price that may be offered. As farmers are not all millionaires, neither have they any speculating in view—and as each one is his own himself, offers an inducement for "shacks to follow the ship." More anon, from your friend, MORTIMER.

Exhibition of Agricultural Implements.

As was announced throughout Washington and adjoining counties, an exhibition of agricultural implements and machinery was held at Burgettstown Friday. Owing to a misunderstanding the attendance was not so large as was anticipated, but there were some hundreds of farmers present, in every way qualified to judge of the merits of manufactures of this class. The mowing machines, which were throughout the day constantly tested, were on the ground the Aetna, Buckeye, Ohio, Hubbard, Excelsior, World, Union and Champion Mowers.

The Champion, the original pioneer, manufactured by Messrs. Brown, Suberling & Co., Massillon, Ohio, and exhibited from J. Knox's, 187 Liberty street, general agent, received the admiration of all for its lightness of draught and freedom of management in a shifting and great power. The Buckeye, jr., manufactured by Messrs. Aultman & Co., Canton, Ohio, and exhibited by the Messrs. Kirk, of Washington, Penna., retained its reputation as a light, clean mower, and had been improved. The Champion, manufactured at Springfield, Ohio, and exhibited by Messrs. Beckham & Long, general agents, 127 Liberty street, did good work, and could be improved. One of the spectators from its ingenious construction, but being a new machine in this section, the opinions concerning it were conflicting. The "World," manufactured by Messrs. Ball & Co., Canton, Ohio, also a new machine, cut grass, worked to the satisfaction of all. The Union machine, manufactured and sold by Messrs. Ball & Co., 127 Liberty street, being an old and well-tried favorite in Washington county, fully sustained its good name as a light, well made mower, and found many friends on the ground. The Aetna, a new self-rake exhibited on the Hubbard machine, which attracted much attention, and would undoubtedly do its work well.

Altogether the exhibition, a display of mowing machines, was a success, and went far to show the perfection to which they had been brought.

As for the exhibitors, being agents, the affair was more directly advantageous to them, coming as it did at a time when these machines would be in demand, and the sales large as a rule. The crops throughout the country present the most beautiful appearance, and could not be better, causing a general good feeling to exist among the farmers.

Strength of the Rebellion.

Among other documents unearthed at Richmond were the muster rolls of the Confederate armies, which have fallen into the hands of a *Tribune* correspondent. From these it appears that 68,000 Southern troops participated in the battle of Fair Oaks, fought on the 31st of May, 1862. Johnston having been wounded, General Lee succeeded him.

General Lee entered Pennsylvania with only hundred and twenty-odd thousand men, and from Virginia after the battle of Gettysburg he was able to muster but forty-odd thousand—a total loss of fifty-nine thousand. Gettysburg was indeed the turning point in the struggle, and that and the following disasters during the summer months of 1863 should have convinced the Southern leaders of the utter folly of further resistance.

The Confederate Army undoubtedly reached its highest point, both in numbers and efficiency, in the early Summer of 1863, when the Wilderness campaign was commenced. At the close of March, before a single battle was had been made, the returns show a nominal force of 183,000, of whom 143,000 were present, fit for duty. During April and May, by levies, about 30,000 were added during the two months to the Army of the Eastern, that we may safely say that at the middle of June, there were at least 200,000 men present for duty, and a little more than 300,000 on the muster rolls, of whom 300,000 were present for duty.

In the first week of July they suffered losses amounting to fifty 100,000 men. At the end of the month Lee had only 41,000 for duty out of the 100,000 with which he had set out six weeks before; and in a month, by every exertion, he could get together only 15,000 more and out of this 56,000 all told, he was forced to send 15,000 of the best troops to the West.

When in the spring of 1864 Grant opened his campaign, Lee had only a little more than 60,000 men and Augur and Banks in the Shenandoah was fairly opened, he had, counting in those present with him, though still nominally belonging to the Department of North Carolina, less than 60,000. From this time the returns show how prevalent became desertions from the Confederate armies at the East and West. In August, out of a nominal force of 550,000, there were not 300,000 present for duty inall the armies. At the close of February, the date of the last report in our possession, Lee, out of a nominal force of 160,000 had present but 75,000 and Johnston 40,000. Of these not all were absent wholly, and little more than a third were present for duty.

We judge that in all 600,000 different men were in the Confederate ranks during the war. Of these we do not believe one-half are alive this day. Once in the ranks there was no escape—save by death, disablement from wounds or sickness, or desertion. Of the 200,000 of the Confederate soldiers yet alive, no man can say what proportion are wholly or in great part disabled by wounds or disease.

Georgia Crops.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, writing from Thomas county says: Having the opportunity, I will again drop you a few lines, since my last, crops have improved very much. Corn has been laid by, and, although it has tasselled out low, a good crop is expected, and many think they will have the best crop they have had for the last ten years. Oats have all been housed and made a good yield, and have been a great help, as most were out of corn, and are now feeding their stock on them exclusively. Cotton looks as well as it ever did, and that which was planted about the 1st of April is in bloom and the fields are looking white. Some have a little grass in their crops, owing to the weather, it having rained every day since the 16th inst., and is still cloudy. Many think cotton will not be worth more than fifteen cents per pound, and offer now to sell their whole crops for that amount.

Peaches, watermelons, canteloups, apples, and, in fact, most everything that you have in August are now ripe and are very plentiful.

The Old Story.

The Coroner's investigation into the burning of the American theater, in Philadelphia, where some dozen or more citizens lost their lives, has developed the fact that whisky had much to do with it. The *Bulletin* says: "There was, as usual, a bar in the front part of the building, and firemen and citizens rushed in to help themselves. Several of the witnesses before the Coroner testified that there was a barrel of whisky near the front door, and Assistant Engineer McCusker took a hard work to keep him from it. Finally, according to his testimony, he knocked in the head of the barrel. It is probable that if, as soon as the fire began, the police had taken possession of the bar and destroyed all the liquor, there would not have been such foolish and furious recklessness as was shown by the crowd at the front of the theater."

SANTA FE papers report new gold discoveries in that region. Fine gold and rich quartz leads in the range of mountains between Taos and Maxwells, about one hundred miles in a northeast direction from Santa Fe, have been discovered, and great excitement exists thereat. It is stated that the mines are very rich, and that the persons who are there have passed mining laws, regulations, etc., and believe that the diggings promise to be as rich as any in California.

MEXICO.

LAST ACT OF THE TRAGEDY.

Maximilian Shot on the 19th.

The Capital Captured by Liberals.

CAPTURE OF SANTA ANNA CONFIRMED.

Outrage on the American Flag

Trampled Under Feet of Liberals.

Imperialist Sympathizers Shot and Hung

Special Dispath to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1867.

Important official intelligence was received here to-night by the Austrian Minister from an agent of the late Imperial government of Mexico, stating that Maximilian had been tried by court martial and sentenced to be executed on the 19th of June. The sentence was carried into effect at seven o'clock on the morning of that day, Maximilian being shot by a file of soldiers. His friends applied for his body, but Escobedo, the Mexican General in command, refused to deliver it up. This information comes via Vera Cruz to the Southwest Pass, where it was put on the telegraph to the Austrian Minister. The news has caused an intense sensation in diplomatic circles, and at the President's house where it has been communicated, and where it seems to be generally credited.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1867.

The Austrian Minister last night received a dispatch from the commander of an Austrian vessel, which has been lying at Vera Cruz, stating simply that Maximilian had been shot at seven o'clock on the morning of the 19th of June, and that Juarez had refused to surrender his remains to his friends. No other details are given, but the Austrian Legation here fully credit the intelligence. It comes from an Austrian naval official, who dispatched a special vessel to the Southwest Pass with a telegram announcing the fact of the execution to Count Wydenbruck, the Austrian Minister. It has been communicated by the latter over the Atlantic cable to Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, the brother of Maximilian.

Official Dispatches.

The following official dispatches have been furnished your correspondent for publication:

SOUTHWEST PASS, LA., June 29, 1867.

To Count Wydenbruck, Austrian Minister, Washington, D. C.—I came here from Vera Cruz to telegraph you of the condemnation and death of the Emperor Maximilian, at seven o'clock on the morning of June 19. President Juarez refused to deliver up his body.

[Signed] GROLLER SCHAFF.
Commander Austrian Sloop.

The following was received at the Navy Department to-night:

U. S. STEAMER TACONY, VERA CRUZ, June 25th, via. NEW ORLEANS, June 30th. *Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:* Maximilian was shot on the 19th instant. Hord begged for his corpse for the Austrian Captain, and was refused.

The City of Mexico surrendered on the 20th to the Liberals.

Vera Cruz holds out on account of the foreign legions. Diaz orders no acceptance of its surrender. I am moored between Neiva and the North Battlion. Jasou is in company. I write by mail.

[Signed] F. A. POE, Commander.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—An Austrian steam sloop-of-war arrived at Southwest Pass this morning, and landed telegraphic dispatches for the Austrian Government. Her ensign was at half-mast, indicating mourning. This circumstance and the reticence of her officers is significant. They, however, report that the City of Mexico was captured by the Liberals on the 20th, but the particulars had not reached Vera Cruz up to the time of the sailing of the Austrian steamer.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—A dispatch reached this city by telegraph from New Orleans this afternoon, stating that Maximilian was condemned to die and was shot on the 19th of June. No particulars what ever accompany the statement.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—The Mexican schooner Alas arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi this morning, having on board ex-President Lerdo de Tejada, who has been apparently banished, among them several military officers. They confirm the report of the capture of Santa Anna at Sisal. They add that when the Captain of the Virginia told the Liberals they must take Santa Anna by force, as his vessel was not armed, he spread the American ensign on the gangway. The Mexicans trod on the flag, seized Santa Anna, thrust him into a boat, took him to Campeachy and confined him as a prisoner of war. At Campeachy the Liberals were shooting, hanging and expelling Imperialist sympathizers.

IMPEACHMENT.

Horace Greeley Before the Judiciary Committee.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1867.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day resumed the taking of evidence and examined Hon. Horace Greeley relative to the trial of Jefferson Davis and his connection therewith. The following is a full report of the evidence:

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1st, 1867.

TESTIMONY OF HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. Horace Greeley sworn and examined:

By Mr. BOUTWELL.—Question.—Have you at any time had a conversation or communication with the President or any member of his Cabinet, in reference to the trial or release of Jefferson Davis?

Answer.—No, sir; not directly. I once talked with Mr. Speed about the case, but nothing was said about the case but with no member of the Cabinet.

Question.—When did that conversation take place?

Answer.—In the spring of 1866. I do not recollect the date. It was the day before you, Mr. Boutwell, offered a resolution about the case of Jefferson Davis in the House of Representatives.

Question.—Who else was present at the conversation?

Answer.—Mr. George Shea was the only third person present. He was counsel for Jefferson Davis.

Question.—What was the nature of the conversation so far as Mr. Speed took any part in it?

Answer.—The object of Mr. Shea was to ascertain whether, if an application were made for bail, the Government would resist it.

Question.—What was said on that subject did Mr. Speed present on that occasion?

Answer.—None at all; he was very much excited. I could not make out anything from his conversation. He did not know or did not wish to say what the views of the Government were on the subject at all. I came away with no impression about what he would do. He said nothing that indicated whether he would or would not object.

Question.—Did you ever have any communication with any member of the Cabinet from the President in reference to the matter?

Answer.—None in the world.

Question.—Or with any other member of the Cabinet?

Answer.—No, sir. Mr. Speed is the only member of the Cabinet by whom I remember having heard the name of Jefferson Davis mentioned.

Question.—At the time of the release of Davis on bail in May last, did you have any conversation with any member of the Cabinet?

Answer.—No, sir. On my way to Richmond and back, I did not stop at Washington.

Question.—At the time you went to Richmond had you any previous information as to what the policy of the Government would be in reference to the release of Jefferson C. Davis?

Answer.—I had none. I had no information until we came into court as to what the Government would do. I did not know whether the Government was going to resist the application for bail or not.

By Mr. ELDRIDGE.—Question.—At whose suggestion or solicitation did you become bail for Jefferson Davis?

Answer.—Mr. George Shea's. He was a very old and intimate acquaintance and friend of mine.

Question.—You had no communication with any Government officer soliciting you to become bail for Jefferson Davis?

Answer.—No, sir; nor any intimation that it would be desirable.

Question.—You had no communication on the subject with the President or any of his officers?

Answer.—No, sir.

Question.—Were you, after you came here, or after you went to Richmond, solicited by any officer of the Government to go bail for Jefferson Davis?

Answer.—No, sir.

Question.—Was Mr. Shea present at the time you signed the bond at Richmond?

Answer.—Yes, sir.

Question.—Had you any communication with Jefferson Davis about going bail for him?

Answer.—No, sir. I never had any communication by letter or word. I did not know him until I saw him in court.

Question.—Did any one after it was known that you proposed to go bail for Mr. Davis apply to you not to do so, or write to you about it?

Answer.—Well, sir, there was a hubbub at the time I was here, and Senator Wade and Senator Chandler talked with me about it. I think Senator Cresswell, of Maryland, was also present. I do not recollect any other person.

Question.—On what grounds did they want you not to go bail for Jeff. Davis?

Answer.—There was a conversation of half an hour between us on the subject. I cannot state definitely what particular reasons they urged. They thought it would be bad policy, and that it would have a bad influence.

Question.—That it would have a bad effect on the Republican party?

Answer.—I believe so; that was the impression I had.

Question.—Were there any other persons endeavoring to prevent your going bail for Jefferson Davis?

Answer.—I do not recollect. There may have been one or two personal friends doing so, although it was not generally known that I intended to go bail.

Question.—Did they put their objection on party grounds alone?

Answer.—Generally.

Question.—There was no principle involved in it?

Answer.—I do not recollect. They made no impression on me, other than that it would be injuries to the party.

Question.—Did you tell them that it was not a party question to bail Jefferson Davis, he having been imprisoned so long?

Answer.—No, sir; in the first place I was desirous to bring on the trial. The first year I thought we could compel the Government to bring the prisoner to trial by a writ of *habeas corpus*. Finally I thought the time for a trial for any good purpose had passed.

Question.—Did you go bail for Jefferson Davis with a view of never having him tried?

Answer.—No. I wished to have him tried if the government should ever wish to try him.

Question.—I understand you as saying that you thought the time for trying him to any good purpose had passed away?

Answer.—That was my judgment.

Question.—Is that your opinion now?

Answer.—Yes, so far as I know the facts. If I had anything to do with assassinating President Lincoln or poisoning or starving prisoners, I wish him to be tried. I do not know any facts that justify either charge.

Question.—You know of no facts on the subject of his connection with the assassination of President Lincoln?

Answer.—No, sir; none that would connect him with it.

[Signed.] HORACE GREELEY.

EUROPE.

The Award of Prizes.

PARIS, July 1.—There was a very grand ceremony at the distribution of Exhibition prizes to-day. One hundred and seventy thousand persons, including representatives of every nation, were present. In front of the throne were the members of the diplomatic corps, dressed in uniform. The gallery was filled. In the east end of the building was placed an orchestra of twelve hundred musicians, an organ and musician bells. The roof of the buildings were bright with streamers of every color. The nave was surrounded with an ample parterre of natural flowers, growing in a garden. The galleries were hung with flags, showing the nations which contributed to the Exhibition. In the

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, July 6, 1867.

FRIENDLY ADVICE.

BY THE BISHOP OF PETROLIA.

Oh, Johnny, take a friend's advice,
And marry not too soon—
Listen to wisdom, and delay
The long'd for honeymoon.
Wait till you've saved a hundred dollars
And made a rod your own;
Wait till your heart has grown near within
A bosom fully grown.

You'll make a better husband then
And Kate a better wife,
And sweeter comforts will be shed
A lustre to your life.
Then fishing and politics or
Until within their ken
Your own a shall see to
The promised pass through a glass.

Oh, Johnny, lis' ... on Mrs. Brown,
Your freshly ... ing house there,
Called he ... was all taut, meh
But now ... ushed and fair,
Then ... where are the roses twain
That ... cheek of dimpled cheer?
Oh, ... ny, let those mournful eyes
... you a warning speak.

In the meantime, how sweet with Kate
The gloaming hour to share,
How sweet to court in quiet paths
Or music hand in hand grope
Spring hangs her jewels on the boughs,
When in constant love and
And autumn lays his locks of gold
With blessings at their feet.

The moon, uprising, wills the clouds
Should hasten to their bath,
While she dissolves her smiles for love
In silver every wave;
But youthful hearts, who know to rest
The secrets of the skies,
Must pause ere they dare to look
Through very different eyes.

So, Johnny, be advised by me,
And marry not so soon!
Think of that gal that may be yours
After the honeymoon,
Wait till you've improved her for
The coming rainy day.
I'll mattered her in shall give
Your intellect fair play.

NASBY.

The Boston Excursion.

Nasby's latest letter is dated at Tremont House, Boston, June 25th. It opens by saying that the President's "corjel receptshen in North Karliny give him a sort uv appetite for popler applause, and he determined upon tryin it in the North agin." Randall opposed it, saying that if the President persisted in these expeditions he would die "from the effex uv a disease sooperindoost by over effort in a great many attempts to save politikel friends from bein strangled." At last, however, Randall withdrew his opposition, saying: "Yoo kin do as yoo no damage of the reporters is properly trained, and if yoo deliver yoor last such speeches ez we determine upon beforehand. Dew not go into Delaware which is ourn; Noo Gersey won't hurt us very much, coz yoo've bin there; wunst and they know wat to expect of yoo. We will give a enthoosiastic recepshun of Morrisy and Ben. Wood will take holt uv the matter together—by the way, Seward, telegraf em to wunst—and in the meantime yoor corjiln uv a corjiel recepshun. That State is full uv demoralized Yankee Dimocrats, who hev bin out to Michigan and left there all the Puritanism and brot back with them, in its stead, all the cussidness indigenous to that soil, which cussidness grafted onto ther natral cuteness, makes them rather enterprisin in their worthlessin. In Boslon itself the prospect is good. They'll be a immense crowd present to dedicate the Masonik Temple, which we shell claim the credit uv bringin, ez we did the throng which come to see us on the toor north, but with wood persist in bein defeated. The decently decent men uv Boston are Ablishnists, but there's some thousands which want offices, and them, with the sprinklin of Democrats and conservatives, kin be depended on to make a handsome recep-shun. There is yet in Boston men who used to return fugitive slaves, and ther is besides, the eminently respectable gentlemen, who are so conservative that they hold onto sin becoz its old, and established by precedent, and so aristocratic that they wont do right, list becoz doin rite is a plain common thing in that seksion; who hold onto the cotes sale uv progress and Ablishnism, and without uv they tie theirselves to a good cause load it down with their dignity. Like the 24 Looetenants of '61, their baggage is worth mor'n they are. But the trip wont ... You can't make the Ablishnists more Ablishin, and them ez foller us for the loaves and fishes we dispense, wood still foller us, of the road we took led in strate directions, instead uv in a pigeon wood fly. Well go. Ef yoo will make this toor and save nothin idcotik, the very novelty uv it will attract attention from what we've sided to do with Secretary Sickles. Hope, et al."

We quote the closing part of the letter entire, which describes the arrival in Boston:

We wuz receeved by Gov'nor Bullock, whose speech wuz a noble triboot to our President. "I welcome yoo," sed he, "to Massachoosits. Many Presidents hev visited Noo England, and this visit, like theres', excites devoshen to the Yoonion and respect for them which, in their offishel poolshen, respeck the government uv the whole country. Our desire is to manifest our regard for those who, in their offishel capacity, respeck the Nashnel Yoonion, which is to say, we respeck the Nashnel Yoonion. I trust the President will stay long enuf to enable us to manifest our high regard—(here the President's face brightened up) from the Berkshire hills (the President turned frightfully red, wich Bullock, whose principles wuz a rasslin a back holt with his politeness, notist, and he added) AND to YOU, PERSONALLY!"

Ez them last word ishood slowly and despritly the President's face lighted up. He tendered him thanks for the reseption. He wooden't undertake to connect sumthing which signified him at this persnel welcome upon the soil uv Massachoosits. It wuznt necessary for him to go into the histry of Massachoosits ez he was in the habit uv doin further North, ez those afore him wuz probably ez familyer with it ez he wuz, but he wood ashoor em, for their encouragement, that the histry uv Massachoosits in connecshen with the histry uv these States, hez become a part uv the histry uv the country and therefore in visitin Massachoosits under sich pekooliyer circumstances it is pekooliyerly gratifyin to reserve sich a welcome. In regard to yoor remarks tetchin the preservashen uv these States, I trust I may say without egotism, a vice which I hev never bin accused uv, and from which I may say moore is more slightley free than myself, I yield to no patriot livin or dead in my devoshen to that purpose. Yoor other remarks on that Rooshen purchis and the more economical collecshin uv the internal revenute also meets my corjel approbashen.

Randall pulled at his coat tale, when the President remarkt that he might say without egotism that he didn't desire to make a speech, and stopt! We brought him off in comparatively good order.

We stopt at the Tremont House. It is a good hotch, tho the waiters ought to be Afrikins. Its seekthin to a troo Dimokrat to be waited on by a nigger. Yoo kin damn a nigger waiter, but put a white man in that poishen and yoo feel a delicacy about it. When we retired the President insisted that I should sleep lyin across the doreway uv his room.

"Why?" asked I.

"I am in Boston," replied he, "wher they stun the prophets. Boston dislikes me. Boston hez to day a smilin face, but wot kind uv a hart does that smilin face conceal? Sumner lives in Boston, and so does Phillips—in Boston they elect niggers to the Legislacher, and are tryin to stop the sale uv whiskey. Wot kind uv a place is that for a Dimekratic President to trust hisself into! Yoo sleep across my doorway, and of a band uv Ablishnists, deemin me their foeshood strive to enter, they would have to flesh their daggers in yoor blood first. Meanwhile I wood escape. You cood, by preparin beforehand a few impressive last words, make a glorious death uv it, and do the coz good. For instance as Sumner stuck yoo, you cood gasp, "slay me, but spare A. J., the hope uv the Republic." Or, as Wilson struck you down with a bludgeon, you mite exclaim, "I die willinly for the Consitooshen with 36 stars onto it." Any little quotashen from any uv my speeches ijodicioosly thrown in, under sich circumstances, wood do good. You will sleep ther to-night, and remember, in case you are called upon to die, the proper quotashens."

Seward concurred, but Randall objected. He didn't antilepate any sich danger. Ef Boston wants to git rid uv the President they have a shorter way than assashinashen. Rash politikians only assassinate them when they can't find cause to impeach. But he wuzn't afraid uv Boston. We stood a better chance uv dying uv excessive hospitality in Boston than uv bein stabbed. Our stumicks protrude in Boston, but our bowels never. Boston wood feast us, for ther are enuff men in Boston who want poolshen to keep us a goin a year or two. He feared dyspepsia more than daggers, and hed no fear uv the wine bein pizened.

Nevertheless, I wuz forst to sleep in that poolshen, which I did, waikin in the mornin ez sore ... and stiff ez a plow hoss. I don't know now far the trip will be repeated.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.

(Wich is Postmaster), and Professor in the Ham and Japheth Free Academy for the development uv the Intellekt uv all races irrespective uv color.

The accumulation of specie in the leading commercial cities of Europe is exciting the observation of business men, as a phenomenon without precedent in this century. The London *Times* says that "on no previous occasion has a simultaneous accumulation of bullion of such magnitude been witnessed in England, France and Germany, and it may be inferred that the circumstance will not pass without producing some remarkable phenomena." "The only question," it says, "now in suspense is that of the coming harvest. Thus far the anticipations seem very favorable, and if these should be realized, there must be buoyancy in every branch of national business throughout the remainder of the year. On the other hand, even with a chance of an indifferent harvest, the present condition of our money market would furnish a powerful counterpoise to inconvenience. All things, therefore, seem to combine to fortify the views of the holders of such securities as have any solid foundation whatever, and to induce them to rely that the investments actually possessing any elements of recovery, there never was a time when patience and hope might more reasonably be exercised."

The immense vitality of the Paris exhibition is thought to be demonstrated by the fact that the waters of Salt Lake have acknowledged a sensation. The Territory of Utah has sent to the exhibition Brigham Young, Jr., accompanied by Mr. Franklin D. Richards, a general commission agent of emigration. Brigham Young, Jr., has left one of his two wives who accompanied him to Europe in Liverpool. Mr. Franklin D. Richards, who has four wives, two American and two English, and twenty-two children to feed, is exciting the philosophic attention of the French. However, it is a fact that only one Frenchman, M. Bertrand, has joined these Latter-day Saints, and he lived among them for ten years a bachelor. On the other side of the channel the surplus of women is large in the population, and the Mormons seize upon Miss Cobb's question, What shall we do with our old maids? by saying, "Send them to Utah Territory, where marriage is given to all."

—Mrs. Jefferson Davis was present at the concert given in Montreal in honor of the delegates to the Young Men's Christian Association Convention.

Southern News.

The New Orleans *Republican*, which started with such a flourish of trumpets lately, seems now to have the confidence of the party in Louisiana. The late State Convention rejected Governor Hahn, the leading owner of the paper, on his presenting himself as a delegate, and selected the *Tribune*, owned and edited by colored men, to be its organ. The *Republican*, though professing friendship now, has all the while attempted to stimulate distrust of Sheridan, while the *Tribune* has warmly supported him.

A letter from Atlanta says: Everybody who holds the bills of the torpid banks of Georgia is enchanted with the recent decision of Judge Reese at Augusta, by which the liability of the shareholders for the debts of the bank is declared; and the attempted surrender of their charter so as to die and escape payment of their debts, pronounced void. The law of Georgia made all the shareholders expressly liable for the debts of their corporation and the liability is not confined to the decision of their stock. Many which I know are worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, which they have used since the war to grind the faces of the poor by usury, and the pitiless exaction of the pound of flesh, and speculation of every kind, and now they howl with indignation because they are not permitted to repudiate their debts and hold the property on the faith and pledge of which they obtained the money of the public.

Commenting on Sheridan's letter to Grant opposing the reopening of the registry lists, the New Orleans *Republican* says: "We doubt if there is a loyal man in Louisiana who on reading General Sheridan's dispatch to General Grant, but he found in another column, will not in his heart and with his vote thank God that we have a commander who thoroughly understands this department, and who appreciates at its full value an unprejudiced rebel's oath."

The feelings of Napoleon, when the intelligence of the sad death of Maximilian reached him, must have been of the most distressing kind. The common grief of friendship and humanity must have been embittered by some degree of self-extimation. If not in form, yet in their secret hearts the sovereigns of Europe will hold him, in a measure, responsible for the sad fate of the prince, who, under his auspices, took his seat on a usurped throne, and was, through his desertion, hurled from it and ignominiously slain. The melancholy intelligence will cause grief and indignation in all the courts of Europe. Many will be taken by surprise at the painful announcement. In France the impression seems to have been that the throne of Maximilian was scarcely established. Last evening, on the bench in front of its tavern, and sing "Sinners whose love can ne'er forget the wormwood and the gall," in "Coronation," with a touchingly sweet voice, and then step into his den and take the last sixpence from some poverty stricken wretch for rum.

Of the incomes of that city the Detroit *Advertiser* says: The income list this year comes rather late, but is none the less interesting reading. The largest income is that of Captain Eber B. Ward, who has managed to subsist upon $120,025. The fattest incomes are found among the lumbermen, vessel owners, tobacconists and bankers. In 1865 and 1866 there were 59 persons in this city whose incomes equalled or exceeded $20,000. This number 25 show an increase for the year 1866, and 34 a decrease. One has removed from the city, and two report no income in the present list. The aggregate incomes for the year 1865 were $863,109, and for the year 1866 about $1,082,488, an increase of 25 per cent.

The people of Chicago are in trouble about their river, whose disgusting filthiness is the subject of standing comment. Judging from the local reports of the newspapers, the river is as pure as the morals of the city.

A lady arrived at a St. Louis Hotel the other day. At a favorable moment she induced a young man to visit her room, when she closed and locked the door. Thereupon she offered him a hundred dollars and large promises if he would marry her. The young man was disinclined, being otherwise engaged. The next day she gave birth to a child, which died. At the last accounts the mother was doing well and no one knows who she is, and therefore she keeps her secret well. No one should visit to rob her of it.

A very cheering feature in this season's business in California is the enormous yield of wool received from the southern counties. Tulare alone is set down for 600,000 pounds, worth to the producers not less than $110,000. Fresno, Merced and Stanislaus are also becoming large wool producers.

Montreal, with a present population of about one hundred and fifty thousand, and rapidly growing in population and wealth, proposes to have a public park of seven hundred acres.

A Kansas letter says the grasshoppers which are devastating the country are locusts. Everything is "fish, to their net," from the leaves of the stately cottonwood down to the stinking (excuse the word) fennel. Of garden vegetables they are passionately fond. A man may have a garden worth a thousand dollars, and in twenty minutes it is not worth enough to hire the cheapest kind of a boy to pull the stalks.

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Exhibition at North Star.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial:

NORTH STAR, P. O., Ally Co., July 2.

We are called upon again to notice the second exhibition of the "North Star Opera Class," given on the evening of the 28th of June, before a large assembly of the youth and beauty of the surrounding neighborhood. The class acquitted themselves in the most creditable manner, bringing down the house in roars of laughter and applause in every play, whilst the stage was strewn with elegant and elaborate bouquets. The music was soul-stirring and enlivening, and was the best which we have ever heard on similar occasions. N. H. Pollock, one of the musicians, favored the class with a song, which brought forth from the assembly a hearty *encore*. Near the close of the exhibition Geo. Jardine, Sr., was presented with a beautiful silver-mounted cane by the class as a memento of respect; bearing the inscription "Presented to Geo. Jardine by the North Star Opera class, June 28, 1867." We have witnessed a great many exhibitions, but this one far surpassed anything of the kind we have ever heard. We wish the class success. A.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Register of Vital Statistics notes the fact that the deaths in New York last week were fewer than in any similar period since 1860, the total number being thirty less than the average in any corresponding week in the last fourteen years. The first three weeks of June usually give the lowest mortality in the year. Heagain urges thorough surface drainage and the improvement of sewers for the prevention of epidemics.

Gettysburg has come to consider the battle there a good thing, or in the language of a local hotel keeper, "the battle turned out well for Gettysburg. Hack drivin' and hotel keepin' are a bit more encouragin'. It was difficult to see what Providence set us at even two fires for, but on lookin into our cash accounts we understand it all."

Seasonable hints—If true: The oil of pennyroyal will keep mosquitoes out of a room, if scattered about even in small quantities. Roaches are exterminated by scattering a handful of fresh cucumber parings about the house. No fly will light on the window which has been washed with water in which a little garlic has been boiled.

The Winsted, Conn., *Herald* tells of an old landlord at Woodbury, who was very sanctimonious, and would sit on a cane bench every evening, on the bench in front of his tavern, and sing "Sinners whose love can ne'er forget the wormwood and the gall," in "Coronation," with a touchingly sweet voice, and then step into his den and take the last sixpence from some poverty stricken wretch for rum.

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PERSONAL.

—Professor Orton, of New York, left Saturday for Aspinwall, in charge of the expedition organized by the Faculty of Williams College for the collection of specimens of natural history in South America. Professor Orton carries with him letters of introduction and recommendation from Secretary Seward, and from eminent scientific gentlemen in the United States.

—The night the King and Queen of the Belgians were present at the grand opera, Paris, they sent for Mme. Marie Sasse and M. Wanot (who sang that evening in L'Africaine, and who are Belgians) and complimented them, and the Queen, taking the bracelet she wore on her arm, gave it to Mme. Sasse.

—Mr. George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, has been called to account for using other versions of the Psalms than Boise's.

—The crown of St. Stephen, which Francis Joseph has just assumed, is made of iron and weighs full ten pounds, and this ponderous bauble the king was obliged to wear through the greater part of the ceremony of his coronation. If the royal head did not ache on the first night of its kingly experience as the daily crowned sovereign of Hungary, it will rest lightly under the little addition to its cares and the great addition to its honors which the Emperor of Austria has undertaken under his new title.

—Mr Charles Dexter Cleveland, with a modesty that is little less than exquisite, thus prefaces some Anti-Slavery Addresses which he had the extreme happiness to deliver: "As the future historian will desire as many land-marks as possible of the great life-and-death struggle, the following addresses are now republished in a form more permanent than when they first appeared." Without any doubt "the future historian" will be greatly obliged to Mr. Cleveland.

—In the list of the graduating class of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York, is the name of Jean Hebe McCandless, A. B., Pittsburgh.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 2, 1867.

Erasing from the statute books laws which have become odious to the more enlightened and progressive spirit of the age, has of late engrossed the attention of many of the State Legislatures. Laws which have become a dead letter and more honored in the breach than in their observance; such as the usury laws have become particularly objectionable, and are now regarded as relics of barbarism, and totally repugnant to the sound practical sense of the present age. The New England States which have always been more tenacious of the old fashioned laws, like the law of usury, are now taking the lead and recognizing the progress of the times, some of them have repealed or relaxed materially the rigor of these enactments. Rhode Island has erased her severe statute against what is termed usury, and Connecticut has twice modelled hers, and Massachusetts notwithstanding her Puritanic fastidiousness, at the last session of her legislature made a clean sweep in the same direction. But for the religious cant given to the law this relic of barbarism would have long ago been consigned to oblivion. The word *usury*, as mentioned in the Bible, has been understood in many parts of New England, as referring to the taking of more than six per cent. interest, and it is only more than six per cent. interest a year for the loan of money. In Pennsylvania many excellent people suppose that the receipt of more than six per cent. annual interest is forbidden in the Scriptures, but that upto that rate the exaction is justified in Holy writ. The truth is that one per cent. per annum is just as much *usury* in the Bible sense as ten per cent.

Usury in the Scriptures means the same as interest. The Jews were forbidden to take any usury, that is any interest, from their brethren, the object of the requirement being simply to cultivate fraternal sympathy and neighborly kindness, and to induce them to help the needy of their own nation without the hope of gain thereby. Of strangers they were commanded to take usury. Any interest taken for the loan of money, therefore, from a brother Israelite was a violation of their restriction. This has no application to the present usury laws. The spirit of true religion is against all severe exactions from the poor, or any other of our fellow-men; but it applies as well to the price of eggs and butter as to the interest of money, and all attempts to regulate such prices by law will either be disregarded to the injury of public morals, or if obeyed, work far more injustice than evil which it would prevent.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: Next to the Government loans the most desirable investment security is the new 6 per cent. loan of this State, and well are they entitled to this favorable position among the solid securities. They are not likely, however, to long remain active on the market. On the 15th ultimo there remained uncollected by the holder about $13,000,000 of the old State 5s, most of which is notified by the State Treasurer to be paid off on the 1st and 15th of next month (August), after which date the interest will cease. Since the 15th ult., something less than $2,000,000 of the loan has been converted, leaving $11,000,000 yet outstanding. The new 6 per cent. loan is selling freely at 101¾, for the first series, and at 102¾ for the third series. The second series are not on the market, all having been sold by the parties who took them. We are now informed that less than five millions are still unsold of the other series, and as there are still eleven millions of the old loan to be paid off, which is freely bought by investors, it is evident that all cannot reinvest in the same security, so that in cases where trustees are obliged to reinvest in the same security, it will be seen that prompt action is necessary, else holders may find themselves too late, or be obliged to pay higher prices than the loans are now offered at.

—The July dividends of many of our local companies have been announced. We note the following:

First National, semi-annual.
Merchants' National, semi-annual.
Farmers' Deposit, semi-annual.
Second National, Allegheny, semi-annual.
Union National, semi-annual.
Tradesmens' National, semi-annual.
Pittsburgh Mutual, semi-annual.
Allegheny National, semi-annual.
Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bridge, annual.
Peoples' Insurance Co.
Boatmens' Insurance Co.
Germania Insurance Co., semi-annual.
Little Saw Mill Run Railroad Co., annual.
Spring.
Mechanics' National Bank, semi-annual.

—The following is an exhibit of the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending Saturday, June 29:

	Balances.
June 24	$ 2,866,178 15
June 25	2,564,335 57
June 26	2,744,102 76
June 27	2,599,104 93
June 28	2,892,057 23
June 29	3,104,980 99
June 29	2,941,955 79
Total	$ 17,852,715 43

—Stocks sold Tuesday evening, July 2, on second floor Commercial Sales Rooms, 116 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer:

Exchange National Bank	$ 60 00
Citizens'	50 00
Germania	104 00
Bank of Pittsburgh	97 00
Pittsburgh Gas Co.	21 00
Birmingham Gas Co.	25 00
Pittsburgh Petroleum Co.	20 00
Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Co.	10 00

—The New York quotations for Governments received at McKay & Co.'s banking house, were as follows:

U. S. 6s 1881	107
U. S. 5-20s 1865	102
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	102
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, May and November	102
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, January and July	102
10-40s, Coupons	97
December Compounds, 1864	117
August 7-30s	106
July 7-30s	106
Gold	140

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood streets, quote United State Securities in New York to-day as follows:

U. S. 6s 1881	107
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	102
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	102
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, May and November	102
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, January and July	102
10-40s, Coupons	97
December Compounds, 1864	117
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—Subjoined are the highest prices obtained for the leading stocks at the first regular session of the New York Stock Exchange on each Saturday of the past four weeks:

	June 1.	June 8.	June 15.	June 22.	June 29.
Adams Express	58	58	58	58	58
Alton & Terre Haute	32	32	32	32	32
Alton & Terre Haute pref.	75	75	75	75	75
Boston Water Power	25	25	25	25	25
Canton Company	37	37	37	37	37
Cleveland & Pittsburg	78	78	78	78	78
Chicago & Rock Island	97	97	97	97	97
Chicago & Rock Island	97	97	97	97	97
Chicago & N. W.	25	25	25	25	25
Chicago & N. W. pref.	57	57	57	57	57
Cumberland Coal	45	45	45	45	45
Delaware & Hudson Canal	110	110	110	110	110
Delaware & Lackawanna	95	95	95	95	95
Illinois Central	119	119	119	119	119
Michigan Central	90	90	90	90	90
Michigan Southern	83	83	83	83	83
Milwaukee & St. Paul	35	35	35	35	35
Milwaukee & St. Paul pref.	60	60	60	60	60
Mariposa Mining	5	5	5	5	5
Mariposa Mining pref.	10	10	10	10	10
New York Central	104	104	104	104	104
New York & Erie	47	47	47	47	47
New York & Erie pref.	72	72	72	72	72
Pacific Mail	112	114	114	114	114
Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne	93	93	93	93	93
Quicksilver Mining	32	32	32	32	32
Quicksilver Mining pref.	50	50	50	50	50
Toledo & Wabash	41	41	41	41	41
Western Union Tel.	35	35	35	35	35

The following are the rates at noon were as follows:

Michigan Southern	83
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad	78
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad	93
Erie Railroad	47
Chicago & Rock Island Railroad	97
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad	25
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad preferred	57
New York Central Railroad	104
Reading Railroad	95

—The business at the Sub-Treasury Monday was as follows: Receipts for customs, $197,000; receipts for gold notes, $275,000. Total rebeipts, $4,980,209 14. Total payments, $8,944,925 35. Balance, $132,463,170 04.

—The transactions at the New York Custom House and the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer last week were as follows:

	CUSTOM HOUSE.		ASST. TREAS.	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.
June 24	$ 1,200,158 16	$ 3,347,407 90	$ 2,000	$ 1,000
June 25	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	2,189,579 29	
June 26	2,295,104 92	2,295,104 92	1,020,000 00	
June 27	1,121,189 94	1,092,057 23	3,121,189 94	
June 28	1,104,980 99	1,104,115 54	8,098,992 99	
June 29	2,941,955 79	2,941,955 79	1,904,329 14	
Total	$ 11,729,400 14	$ 25,098,875 24	$ 25,416,297 43	
Balance in Sub-Treas. morning June 24			132,129,745 15	
Deduct payments during the week			$157,546,042 58 25,098,872 24	
Balance on Saturday evening			$132,463,170 04	
Increase during the week			334,424 89	

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, July 2, 1867.

Business yesterday was active. Despatches were received announcing an advance in the European markets, which produced a corresponding movement among dealers. Holders at once advanced their prices in both crude and refined; on the latter fully ¼c per gallon. The stock of crude on hand is not very large. Yesterday's transactions reached 5,500 bbls, as follows: 2,000 bbls tank oil, at Manchester, at 6½c. This sale can hardly be taken as a fair criterion of the market for spot oil, as the cost of conveying it to the city would reach 2c per gallon. Sale of 1,000 bbls tank at 7c, outside the first water, the buyers advancing $1 00 p bbl to secure the contract. Other lots were under negotiation, and will probably be consummated during the day.

REFINED OIL—The market to-day was very firm, with an advance of ¼c ₱ gallon, the European despatches being considered very favorable. The American quotations were as follows, being an advance of 2 cents. The sales that came under our notice were 1,000 bbls of standard white, Philadelphia, during 1867, buyers' option, at 27½; 1,000 bbls do, August, 26c; 1,000 bbls do, July, sellers' option, 25½c; 5,000 bbls, deliverable from July to December, 1,000 bbls per month, 26c. Sales 1,000 bbls standard white free on cars here, in 500 bbl lots, at 22c ₱ gallon, being an advance of ½c ₱ gallon since the previous day.

Oil City Oil Report

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, July 2, 1867.

Petroleum somewhat weaker, but sellers are holding firm at the advanced rate. We quote sales today of five hundred barrels at $5 85; also, sales five hundred barrels at $5 80, delivered here. Refiners show active inquiry to-day, but buyers seem disinclined to purchase at the asking prices. S.

Tobacco in Kentucky.

The New Albany *Ledger* of Wednesday evening says: A Kentucky planter, who came up yesterday on the Morning Star, informs us that the growing tobacco crop in Kentucky, very promising. Owing to the cold and backward spring the planters were delayed in putting in their crops, but the warm and fine weather of the past two or three weeks has caused the plants to grow rapidly, and a good crop is confidently expected.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, July 2, 1867.

The general markets, to-day, presented no new features from those we have reported in the last two issues of this paper. Trade in nearly all branches is very dull. Merchants, however, do not look for any revival until after harvest. The crops are very promising in all directions. New flour has made its appearance in the market, the first consignment being five barrels, from Nashville, to Isaiah Dickey & Co. The same firm will receive a large lot in a few days. Flour, to-day, was very active. Groceries were also active. Bacon is in fair request. In regard to other articles we have no remarks to make worthy of special comment, excepting the old fact that they are very dull.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Old apples are about out of market. A choice article would command $10 00 ₱ bbl. New Eastern apples are arriving and selling at $6 50@7 00 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—A great deal of the butter received is in bad order and hardly salable at any price. A choice article of fresh roll, in good order, is in good demand at 18@19c ₱ lb.

BACON—The trade doing is fair. We quote as follows: S. C. Hams, 16c; S. C. Shoulders 12 3c, and plain shoulders 9 3c.

BEANS—Choice small white beans are nearly out of market and find a ready sale at $3 25 ₱ bushel.

CHEESE—The receipts have been quite liberal and prices have declined considerably of late. Sales of Western Reserve were made at 12@13c; Goshen at 14@15c; Hamburg at 15@16, and Switzer at 17c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Market very dull. Peaches may be quoted slow of sale at 9@12c, and apples at 10@c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The receipts have been about equal to the demand, and prices remain as last quoted, viz: 18c ₱ dozen.

FLOUR—The market was extremely active and prices unchanged. We quote spring ranging from $10 to $12, and as choice as any in the market, and winter at $12 50@13 50 ₱ bbl. Yesterday the first receipt of 5 bbls flour, from the new crop of Tennessee, was received by Isaiah Dickey & Co. This flour was manufactured by D. D. Dunn, Nashville, Tenn., and is pronounced by judges as a very superior article. This firm have now on the way 75 bbls of the same quality, and it is expected to arrive the latter part of this week. The sample lot on exhibition to any person who will call at the house on Water street.

CORN MEAL—Market not very active. We quote at 90c@$1 ₱ bushel.

RYE FLOUR—We quote at $5 ₱ bbl.

CORN—Market continues dull. Holders are asking 90@95c ₱ bushel, but buyers are not offering

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1867.

TERMS:

One copy, per year $2 00
Twelve or twenty, per year 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

THE MEXICAN DRAMA

The Mexican Liberalists are executing their purposes with an unsparing hand, and by so doing they are in danger of causing the voice, if not the hand, of every civilized nation to be raised against them. The shooting of MAXIMILIAN was an unnecessary proceeding. It will occasion nothing but regret, and work great damage to the Liberal cause. If JUAREZ could not prevent it then it is a speaking fact that barbarism predominates in the country, and that, though the official head of the nation, he cannot govern it. We suspect JUAREZ could not save MAXIMILIAN. If this be so, we shall soon see him making a trial of his powers to save himself,—for the organized elements of barbarism that took the life of MAXIMILIAN, and would not even surrender his body, will not hesitate to play the Mexican and revolutionize. It if shall turn out, however, that JUAREZ would not, though able, respond to the appeal of not only the United States in comparison with adopted citizens, of foreign birth. We believe MR. SEWARD has always had a weakness on this point, but in his Baltimore speech, it appears in a form too offensive to pass unnoticed. The report by telegraph says that MR. SEWARD began with some humorous remarks about the Bostonian. We are not quite sure, where in his speech the humorous ends and the serious begins. And we shall have to leave it to each one of our readers to determine for himself, whether the following sentiment belongs to the facetious or the serious utterance of the Secretary:

"There seems to be an organization of the political atmosphere going on, and happily, I perceive, resulting from the infusion of an element very little taken notice of in our country, I mean the *spiritual or nonmaterial* element."

The Secretary then proceeds to say that he had heard down East of persons who would not pay respect to the President or look on his Secretary without a frown, and then adds:

"So far as I have heard, they were of native birth in the East. On the other hand I will say this, that there was never an adoption of citizens in the United States, South, East or West, that hesitated to acknowledge the authority of the nation in the person of the Chief Magistrate."

This, and more of the same character, may be humorous from some misconceived American stand-point. But if it is meant to be serious, it is a gross insult to the loyalty, not only, but to the good manners of our American people, besides laboring under the drawback of being totally at variance with the facts in both of its statements.

And what does this mean?

"Then again, the more need any person has of protection in the form of the right to suffrage for defense against a foreign enemy or intestine dangers, the humble and the poor, the more secure it will be. In the ballot which will fall to recognize in the Chief Magistrate of the United States the defender and maintainer of the rights and liberties of the American people."

We presume that the Secretary means by this descriptive sentence the "element" that he had before referred to. If so, the above sentence will bear reading over a second time to get its full meaning and significancy.

ANOTHER BOSTON SPEECH BY MR. SEWARD.

MR. SEWARD, with the President, had a reception by the Lieutenant-Governor in the name of the State of Massachusetts. In response to the speech of that State officer, the Secretary spoke as follows:

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—I derived my first lesson in the science of government, in the State of Massachusetts, from the venerated lips that taught me the duty of defending the rights and liberties of the States in the advancement of the interests of the American nation. This was revealed to my conscience more than twenty years ago. I heard the truthful whisper, only with apprehension, that in defense of human liberty, in the progress of a civil war which threatened the dissolution of the Union. This truth fell from the lips of Josiah Quincy. When I first saw the fearful crisis coming, it became known to me that it required the highest order of patriotism to save the nation, than to make it. You may judge of my astonishment, and deep sorrow produced on me when I received the announcement that I was summoned to assist to take an important part in the great work of saving the Government, and with it the rights of human nature. If I, in the discharge of the functions of office, have so acted as to deserve the charity of the people of Massachusetts, to day I am more honored than Adams was when he entered the city of Philadelphia, as a member of the first Congress, to proclaim the birth of the nation. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to renew my acquaintance with Massachusetts. She was the leader in making the nation, and if we are doing anything to renew the nation, and make it brighter and more beautiful, it will be under the inspiration of her footsteps.

The fair presumption is, that were JOHN QUINCY ADAMS alive, he would raise his voice and that no less speaking finger of his—with which he emphasized his carefully chosen language—to rebuke the apostacy of the Son of York. But MR. SEWARD is right when he says Massachusetts "was the leader in making this nation," though it is singular that he should concede so much to her "inspiration;" not that he did not state the truth, but because her teachings are totally opposed to his now, and the policy to which he has so strangely allied himself.

OUR NOMINEE FOR JUDGE

It is a good sign of the times—the more encouraging to patriotic hopes because of the many bad ones in the political world—that there is a general predilection, irrespective of party, in favor of having, for the important office of Judge, *a good man*. Such a one, according to the universal belief, is HENRY W. WILLIAMS, who has been put in nomination for the Supreme bench, by the State Convention held on Tuesday at Williamsport.

It is not enough to say of this nomination that it is unobjectionable, although that is something to say in relation to public characters. No man, of any party or of any class or condition, need fear making a mistake in voting for Judge WILLIAMS. And it is this entire confidence, resting on knowledge of the man, that leads judicious men of the opposing party to spontaneously declare their intention to vote for him.

MR. WILLIAMS is a *good man*, not only by personal integrity of character, and in the history of his private life; but he is a good man *for the office*, by every qualification demanded for the discharge of its functions—a lawyer, of long study and practice, and thoroughly approved as a Judge, whose decisions have rarely been carried to higher courts by appeal, and still more rarely overruled. His reputation as a jurist and as a christian gentleman, both in public and private life, is altogether becoming the high position in which it is proposed to place him. He was chosen by the convention from among no small number of good men in competition, and we hope and believe he will be chosen by a large majority of the people, embracing many of the opposite political party, although he has a worthy man for his opponent.

Our well stocked markets attest that food for man and beast is rapidly increasing in quantity, under the influence of the glowing sunshine and the genial showers. The stands in the markets groan under the loads of vegetables and summer fruits placed upon them. And they are reasonably cheap too, compared with what they have been, although still higher, we understand, than in other cities. In Columbus, Ohio, we are told, choice strawberries are sold at ten cents a quart. The prospect is also bright for future supplies. Kind old mother earth is producing faster than her numerous and hungry children can consume, and if the rapacious race of speculators were extinguished or muzzled so as to keep their hands off the products and the trade, we might look forward to a cheaper and more just range of prices for our food.

THERE is just a chance for extra lively times in New Orleans. Should Governor WELLS attempt to carry into execution his threat to treat FLANDERS as a usurper and declare himself Governor of the State, it is more than likely that the first man he will run against will be General SHERIDAN—and it is tolerably well settled that *he* is an ugly customer to have a difficulty with. WELLS's threat gives to things in that quarter an interesting look.

THE Detroit *Post* says if the speech of General RAWLINS reflects the views of General GRANT, "then General GRANT, if not a radical Republican, is at least a pretty sound Republican with a healthy radical growth." The Republican press—the *Tribune* excepted—speaks in commendatory terms of the speech, which is generally accepted as uttering the sentiments of Gen. GRANT.

SOUND IDEAS IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

A Workmen's Assembly is in session at Albany. It embraces representatives from all parts of the State of New York. Its presiding officer, WILLIAM K. JESSUP, delivered an address at the opening on Tuesday. From this we discover what is the tone of feeling among the more judicious men connected with the eight hour movement, a large number of the gentlemen who have been most active in it being present at the Assembly. MR. JESSUP advises that the interests involved in it should be coolly and calmly considered, and that a conciliatory course should be pursued; and this he enforces by reference to the "results in Illinois, where after a protracted strike their success is but partial, and in Missouri where they have met an almost entire defeat, and as a consequence their Unions are much disorganized."

The President then recommends to the Assembly the consideration of four questions:

1. Are the majority of the trades in this State properly organized and financially prepared, with the present dullness of trade in view, to enforce the eight hour law, as a fixture or otherwise?
2. As to the practicability of demanding the enforcement of the law by all the trades as a State or by cities, or by those trades that are in a proper condition to make the demand?
3. To what extent such trades could be sustained financially by the workingmen of this State, in the event of a protracted strike?
4. Whether the best mode to obtain a reduction of hours would not be to make a corresponding reduction in wages, as the supply and demand for labor will at all times regulate the matter with wages, but not that of hours?

In accordance with the judicious suggestion of these ideas, MR. JESSUP earnestly recommended a conciliatory course to be pursued by the workingmen, evidently desiring, as every well informed person must, all unnecessary conflict between labor and capital. He expresses the opinion decidedly that strikes should not be resorted to, except as a last mode of obtaining rights, when all other honorable modes have failed. Their bad consequences, he evidently appreciates, when needlessly entered on and when, as they are likely to do under these circumstances, they prove failures. Conferences with employers are deemed both more honorable and more likely to be crowned with success. MR. JESSUP expresses without ambiguity or reserve his preference for "a reduction of wages, when the same will admit of it, to obtain a reduction of hours," and refers to the case of the Brooklyn plasterers as proof of the ease and promptitude with which success may be gained by that means. On the whole, the sentiments of the President of the Workingmen's Assembly are so practical and sensible, that we are happy to see them published. They will have a tendency to dissipate many cloudy and visionary notions that prevail on the subject of which they treat.

ELECTIVE POLICE MAGISTRATES.

Every community has important interests involved in the administration of justice, by the courts and according to law. Evasions of law and justice, in the practice of courts, occasion, very properly, dissatisfaction and alarm among good citizens. Such citizens in New York have expressed their profound concern at the condition of some of the courts of that city. The Boston *Advertiser*, on a recent occasion, speaks of the discharge of a grand jury occasioning much concern and comment. It appears that the attention of the grand jury was directed to certain gambling houses in Broadway, with the purpose of indicting their proprietors. The Prosecuting Attorney, who is a candidate for re-election, instructed the jury that it was not their province to originate business but to act on such as was brought before them. Whether the jury acceded to this idea or not, they were promptly discharged, without completing the contemplated action in reference to the gambling houses.

Our grand juries, fortunately, are not yet hampered by such counsel and control as appear to have operated in this case. And our courts cannot be charged, or suspected even, of allowing the hope or fear of the vote at an ensuing election to affect their official action. But it appears to be sadly otherwise in New York. And the condition there is charged upon the mode of choosing the officers—judges and prosecuting attorneys. Of course, this must be an unsafe method, when the popular majority, or when a class large enough to wield the balance of power, is so debased as to desire a lax administration of justice. Hence, in that city, which, for expensiveness in the aggregate and ineffectiveness for good, in the details, stands a conspicuous beacon, good and law-abiding citizens have lost all confidence in the elective method of choosing court officers.

The writer referred to designated some of the points in which the processes, and consequently the ends, of law are badly affected by the elective principle. Among them are the difficulty of securing an arrest of the offender, and the uncertainty of getting a commitment from an elective magistrate, and, if this is effected, then the attorney must be got to prosecute, and, if a verdict is given, then the next hitch is in getting the culprit sentenced. With such friction in the administration of justice in criminal cases, it is not surprising that citizens should be alarmed, or that they should look with anxious eyes to the Constitutional Convention for the inauguration of a better system.

THE Committee of the New York Constitutional Convention to whom was referred the question of suffrage have made majority and minority reports—the former by MR. GREELEY. They are at variance on many points of the suffrage question. The majority proposes to confine suffrage to males without distinction of color. It proposes the following qualifications: 1. Adult rational manhood. 2. Citizenship of the United States of not less than thirty days' standing. 3. Residence in the State for the year preceding. 4. Residence in the election district for the last thirty days. 5. Freedom from crime. 6. Exemption from dependence on others through pauperism or guardianship. The following is what it says on female suffrage:

Your committee does not recommend an extension of the elective franchise to women. However defensible in theory, we are satisfied that public sentiment does not demand, and would not sustain, an innovation so revolutionary and sweeping—so opposed to all war with a distributing of duties and functions between the sexes, as venerable and perrading as government itself, and involving transformations as radical in social and domestic life.

MR. ODDYKE has introduced as an independent proposition, that the future qualification of impartial suffrage shall be ability to read and write—the only basis at all consistent with the stability and enduring character of our Government. The whole subject will come up for discussion in the Convention at an early day. The main points of the majority report will be adopted.

MR. SEWARD'S REMARKABLE SPEECH.

We cannot say that we admire the taste exhibited by MR. SEWARD in his classification of the citizens of this country, or that we admit the correctness of the imputation which he throws, at least impliedly, on the native born citizens of the Northern States, in comparison with adopted citizens, of foreign birth. We believe MR. SEWARD has always had a weakness on this point, but in his Baltimore speech, it appears in a form too offensive to pass unnoticed. The report by telegraph says that MR. SEWARD began with some humorous remarks about the Bostonian. We are not quite sure, where in his speech the humorous ends and the serious begins. And we shall have to leave it to each one of our readers to determine for himself, whether the following sentiment belongs to the facetious or the serious utterance of the Secretary:

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The Secretary then proceeds to say that he had heard down East of persons who would not pay respect to the President or look on his Secretary without a frown, and then adds:

"So far as I have heard, they were of native birth in the East. On the other hand I will say this, that there was never an adoption of citizens in the United States, South, East or West, that hesitated to acknowledge the authority of the nation in the person of the Chief Magistrate."

The Secretary then proceeds to say that he had heard down East of persons who would not pay respect to the President or look on his Secretary without a frown, and then adds:

"Then again, the more need any person has of protection in the form of the right to suffrage for defense against a foreign enemy or intestine dangers, the humble and the poor, the more secure it will be. In the ballot which will fall to recognize in the Chief Magistrate of the United States the defender and maintainer of the rights and liberties of the American people."

We presume that the Secretary means by this descriptive sentence the "element" that he had before referred to. If so, the above sentence will bear reading over a second time to get its full meaning and significancy.

ANOTHER BOSTON SPEECH BY MR. SEWARD.

MR. SEWARD, with the President, had a reception by the Lieutenant-Governor in the name of the State of Massachusetts. In response to the speech of that State officer, the Secretary spoke as follows:

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—I derived my first lesson in the science of government, in the State of Massachusetts, from the venerated lips that taught me the duty of defending the rights and liberties of the States in the advancement of the interests of the American nation. This was revealed to my conscience more than twenty years ago. I heard the truthful whisper, only with apprehension, that in defense of human liberty, in the progress of a civil war which threatened the dissolution of the Union. This truth fell from the lips of Josiah Quincy. When I first saw the fearful crisis coming, it became known to me that it required the highest order of patriotism to save the nation, than to make it. You may judge of my astonishment, and deep sorrow produced on me when I received the announcement that I was summoned to assist to take an important part in the great work of saving the Government, and with it the rights of human nature. If I, in the discharge of the functions of office, have so acted as to deserve the charity of the people of Massachusetts, to day I am more honored than Adams was when he entered the city of Philadelphia, as a member of the first Congress, to proclaim the birth of the nation. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to renew my acquaintance with Massachusetts. She was the leader in making the nation, and if we are doing anything to renew the nation, and make it brighter and more beautiful, it will be under the inspiration of her footsteps.

The fair presumption is, that were JOHN QUINCY ADAMS alive, he would raise his voice and that no less speaking finger of his—with which he emphasized his carefully chosen language—to rebuke the apostacy of the Son of York. But MR. SEWARD is right when he says Massachusetts "was the leader in making this nation," though it is singular that he should concede so much to her "inspiration;" not that he did not state the truth, but because her teachings are totally opposed to his now, and the policy to which he has so strangely allied himself.

OUR NOMINEE FOR JUDGE

It is a good sign of the times—the more encouraging to patriotic hopes because of the many bad ones in the political world—that there is a general predilection, irrespective of party, in favor of having, for the important office of Judge, *a good man*. Such a one, according to the universal belief, is HENRY W. WILLIAMS, who has been put in nomination for the Supreme bench, by the State Convention held on Tuesday at Williamsport.

It is not enough to say of this nomination that it is unobjectionable, although that is something to say in relation to public characters. No man, of any party or of any class or condition, need fear making a mistake in voting for Judge WILLIAMS. And it is this entire confidence, resting on knowledge of the man, that leads judicious men of the opposing party to spontaneously declare their intention to vote for him.

MR. WILLIAMS is a *good man*, not only by personal integrity of character, and in the history of his private life; but he is a good man *for the office*, by every qualification demanded for the discharge of its functions—a lawyer, of long study and practice, and thoroughly approved as a Judge, whose decisions have rarely been carried to higher courts by appeal, and still more rarely overruled. His reputation as a jurist and as a christian gentleman, both in public and private life, is altogether becoming the high position in which it is proposed to place him. He was chosen by the convention from among no small number of good men in competition, and we hope and believe he will be chosen by a large majority of the people, embracing many of the opposite political party, although he has a worthy man for his opponent.

Our well stocked markets attest that food for man and beast is rapidly increasing in quantity, under the influence of the glowing sunshine and the genial showers. The stands in the markets groan under the loads of vegetables and summer fruits placed upon them. And they are reasonably cheap too, compared with what they have been, although still higher, we understand, than in other cities. In Columbus, Ohio, we are told, choice strawberries are sold at ten cents a quart. The prospect is also bright for future supplies. Kind old mother earth is producing faster than her numerous and hungry children can consume, and if the rapacious race of speculators were extinguished or muzzled so as to keep their hands off the products and the trade, we might look forward to a cheaper and more just range of prices for our food.

THERE is just a chance for extra lively times in New Orleans. Should Governor WELLS attempt to carry into execution his threat to treat FLANDERS as a usurper and declare himself Governor of the State, it is more than likely that the first man he will run against will be General SHERIDAN—and it is tolerably well settled that *he* is an ugly customer to have a difficulty with. WELLS's threat gives to things in that quarter an interesting look.

THE Detroit *Post* says if the speech of General RAWLINS reflects the views of General GRANT, "then General GRANT, if not a radical Republican, is at least a pretty sound Republican with a healthy radical growth." The Republican press—the *Tribune* excepted—speaks in commendatory terms of the speech, which is generally accepted as uttering the sentiments of Gen. GRANT.

OUR CANDIDATE.

The Republican press of the State, so far as is heard from, is giving the nomination of Judge WILLIAMS a ready and more than cordial support. The Philadelphia *Gazette* says:

MR. WILLIAMS is not the Congressman of that name with whom the public has become so familiar, but a different person entirely—a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, generally acknowledged to be one of the ablest judicial officers in the State. He is a man of experience on the bench, and a thoroughly accomplished lawyer, so that when elected, as we cannot doubt he will be, he will be a decided addition to the ability of the Supreme Bench.

Judge WILLIAMS will bring to his task in the Supreme Court a sound mind in a sound body, and the vigor of manhood to sustain him in the trying duties of his post. He is a conservative Judge, one familiar with the sentiments of nationality, of liberal progress, of popular elevation, that have characterized our more recent history, and while not an extreme man on any political subject, nor a bigoted partisan in his views and course, he will have his mind free from the abstractions of that school of partisanship of which Chief Justice Woodward is a disciple.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says:

Judge WILLIAMS is known throughout the State as one of the very ablest members of the Pennsylvania judiciary, whose experience as a judge and high attainments as a lawyer are recognized in the first rank of his profession. He is, moreover, a man of the most unimpeachable personal character, a high toned, refined and honorable gentleman. Above the reach of those partisan considerations which have often controlled judges on the bench, to day I am more than Adams was when he entered the city of Philadelphia, as a member of the first Congress, to proclaim the birth of the nation. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to renew my acquaintance with Massachusetts. She was the leader in making the nation, and if we are doing anything to renew the nation, and make it brighter and more beautiful, it will be under the inspiration of her footsteps.

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IN one of his Connecticut speeches, MR. SEWARD said:

"All the difference there is between you of New England and the people of the South is, that you began to improve your labor and skill, and to enlarge the means of diffusing knowledge fifty years ahead of the South. That is why you are behind you in these things. Hereafter, send them soldiers, schools, teachers and ministers of the Gospel, and do not forget to send your artisans and mechanics. Perfect the system of labor there; bring it up to the standard of New England. Also elevate the standard of knowledge and intellect, and there will never be found in the future the people of the South upon a brother's shirts in these happy United States."

This sounds well, but what is the fact? How long has it been since a "Yankee" was safe in the South? And what, even now, is his chance there as a teacher, a schoolmaster, or a minister? The Secretary's proclivity to rose-water views of things is wonderful; and notwithstanding his experience at that sort of thing has been such as would have made almost any other man cautious, he seems not to have found out that his thirty-day prophesying was long since "played out." When the war closed, thousands from New England went South, where their presence would have been as valuable to it as to themselves; but most, if not all of them, were compelled to leave on account of the rebelliousness of the Southern people; and it is not likely that the attempt will be made again, even at the invitation of MR. SEWARD, before works mete for repentance have been shown.

FROM one end of the country to the other the Republican masses are giving expression to their sincere thanks to Secretary STANTON for his independent and firm stand against the nullification policy embodied in the Opinion of the President's Attorney. To MR. STANTON, who has been the object of suspicion and complaint from Republicans because he remained in the Cabinet, this must be peculiarly gratifying. He waited—and could afford to wait—for the hour when his action would vindicate his integrity. With those who knew him and were actuated by the spirit of justice he needed no vindication. But there were those who were not disposed to be just, and spoke of the Secretary as unfaithful to principle and friends. If he was not, they said, he would not remain in JOHNSON'S Cabinet. Because he did remain, and is there to-day to stand—though alone—by "glorious PHIL. SHERIDAN," he has the thanks of those who rejoiced when EARLY was "seat whirling up the Valley."

SPEAKER COLFAX is credited with the opinion that the only business that will be transacted at the Extra Session, in addition to giving an authoritative construction of the Reconstruction Law, will be the adoption and presentation to the States for their action, of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, establishing "manhood suffrage."

THE *Tribune*'s Paris correspondent, intending to refer to the attempt to kill the Czar, frames the second sentence thus:

"The few simple facts of the attempt at assassination, inked with a great deal of ink, and diluted to make them go the former with a great deal of philosophemism, Tupperemism, free-lanceism, have been spread out by able editors over reams of newspapers."

What is that?

IT is denied that the Dunderberg sported a leak, or that anything is the matter with her. Nevertheless it was thought best to make an examination. She was found perfectly reliable and sea-worthy, and is now taking in coals for her voyage to Cherbourg. Mr. Webb takes her to France himself, and will probably steam away on the morning of the 4th of July.

THE Charleston *News* dissents from the conciliatory and policy of the President's Attorney. It does not hesitate to say the President is pursuing a course deeply injurious to the South. The article, which is long and able, concludes as follows:

"If untoward consequences should result, it will be for those whose impertinently urged upon the President to interfere to sustain him when the ends of Congress shall be defeated—the restoration of those states delayed, and other disasters—because of that interference—to which he will have been, we fear, with passion, but without wisdom, so unconsciously urging him."

A letter dated at Atchison, Kansas, says that on the Kickapoo Reservation, on the railroad, and within an hour of that city, good farms can be purchased at prices ranging from $8.50 to $15 per acre, with from three to six years' credit. The writer says that on this vast tract of land there is not an acre of unimbrakable soil, and nearly everything grows. The soil is admirably adapted for the raising of hemp, tobacco, wheat, rye, oats, barley, corn, buckwheat, potatoes, sorghum and broom corn. This land is as well watered as any in the State, and is abundantly supplied along the streams with timber, such as oak, ash, hickory, walnut, elm and cottonwood." Why will our young men crowd into cities when such a country is open to them? Hundreds of Pittsburgh mechanics, within the last six months, have thrown away on a "strike" money enough to make them comfortable all their lives.

THE New York *Times* complains that although it called attention to the fact that "a respectable person had testified in a court of justice that he paid Alderman Loew $30,000 in cash and $40,000 in stock for passing an ordinance in the Common Council for allowing the People's Gas Company to lay gas pipes in the public streets," no notice has been taken of it, and "the thing is treated as a common place matter of fact affair." The *Times* don't wonder because it is the regular way of passing bills, 'with money in them,' through the Common Council."

Affairs in Italy.

We gather some interesting information concerning Italy from the *Herald*'s correspondence. The difficulty of the government is chiefly in the finances, and the wealth of the country being chiefly in the hands of the ecclesiastics, as in Mexico, the resort of the government, when hard pressed for cash, is to a loan on the security of the church property. Such a loan was in process of negotiation with the Rothschilds. The correspondent speaking of the failure of the negotiation says: "There is now no doubt that the withdrawal of the Rothschilds and Fremy from the contract they had concluded with the Italian Government for an advance of four hundred and thirty millions upon the church property was wholly due to clerical influence." In refusing to sanction the action of his agent Rothschild said "that he never intended to become the instrument of the Italian Government for persecuting and ruining the clergy." Failing in that direction the government have entered into an arrangement with other bankers, not entirely to the satisfaction of the country and to the great disgust of those identified with the church interest, as the security is still the church property, which is to be taxed for the payment.

Garibaldi is taking lively interest in the affairs of Rome, of which he claims to be the lawful Republican Governor by the election of the people. He has authorized the issue of bonds in aid of the Liberals, and the Roman insurrection which they are contemplating. An assembly of the Italian Freemasons was called by him, to meet on the 22d of June, at Naples, and designed, as was supposed, to assist in the Roman Liberals, by drawing away the garrison from the city. An active movement was expected on or before the festival about to take place in Rome, as it was strongly suspected that under the auspices of Garibaldi, enrolments of men had been made for the enterprise. Even the brigandage in the vicinity of Rome is by some understood to be only a Liberal ruse, designed to occupy the attention of the Pope's army of ten thousand men, and to give the better chance of success to Liberal movement in the city. The fear of insurrection is represented to be very great, and the correspondent concludes his letter with the remark that "the temporal power is irresistibly hastening to its fall, and not even the moral support and pious devotion of Spain can save it." The editor of the *Herald* says in relation to the letter, "the remarkable words delivered by Bacon Rothschild, in annulling the contract made by his agent for a large Italian loan, secured on the church property, prove very clearly that the Jews control, to a great extent, the destiny of the new Kingdom, and that the wealthy Jews are favorable to the papacy." And the correspondent, intimating a similar recognition in Italy says, "the Florence wags are curious to know if M. Rothschild will be included in the next batch of *beati* who are to be canonized at Rome, as a slight recognition of his filial obedience to the will of the church."

Another Presidential Imbroglio.

The friction and jar in the working of our government machinery, occasioned by the disagreement between the Executive and the Legislative Departments, have a parallel in the Republic of Columbia. Although arising from a similar cause, the disorder in the South American Republic is somewhat different from ours in its attendant circumstances, and in the probable results. Owing to the marked differences in the character of the people, Mosquera's ambition and obstinacy have developed his policy more fully, while here the political intelligence and integrity of the people have secured to the National Legislature the free exercise of its prerogatives. The Panama *Star* thus states, in a few words, the position of things between the President and Congress in that country:

"The congress of the United States of Columbia passes the laws, which are promulgated by the President, and refuses to indulge certain whims of the Executive as appropriations. The Executive of the country, whereupon the President declares the acts of Congress unconstitutional."

And it then proceeds to narrate the special acts of despotic violence by which the President carries his designs into effect.

The condition of affairs in that country is referred to not merely as a coincidence with our own, in one of its features, but as likely to involve interests of some interest to us in a national point of view. If it were the result of only the chronic and constitutional infirmity of the South American Republics, it might be contemplated with only the usual degree of melancholy curiosity. But it has probably practical connections with the interest of other nations, and especially of the United States. Mosquera's success or failure, as chief, is the great question of communications between the oceans by way of the Isthmus. The Panama Railroad Company have but eight or nine years. We believe, of their chartered privileges yet to enjoy, and the future of that important point of transit is said to be involved in the dissensions between the President and the Congress of Columbia—the Congress being favorable to the American interest and the President to that of European nations, or specially of England. Whether this item is clearly developed in the antagonist policies of the Congress and the President, or not, it is believed by well informed persons to be exerting prostectively a powerful influence.

This, if it be so, is sufficient to draw more than the notice of mere curiosity to the operations of the government of that country. Whatever sanguine expectations we may have of the Pacific Railroad, in process of construction across the continent, the one already across the Isthmus will be of too much value to inter-oceanic communication, to allow of its being under control and restrictions that will embarrass its use or diminish its advantages to our commerce and trade.

The Festival in Rome.

The priestly assemblage and the Festival in Rome on the 29th, of which the Cable has given us an account, constitute an important event. There were present from six to eight hundred Bishops and thirty to forty thousand Priests, besides numerous Cardinals. There were the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem, the Armenian Primate of Constantinople, the Archbishops of Tarragona, Mexico, Michoacan and Corfu, the Bishops of Orleans, Aneyra (Armenian), Volterra, Cesarea (Armenian), Lipari, Fabriano, Tricarico, Beverley (Corinthwaite), Madrid and Cyprus (Armenians), Scios, Cassia (Apostolic Vicar for the Gallas tribe in Africa), Seriopolis (Apostolic Vicar of Nankin in China), the Maronite Patriarch of Antioch, the Archbishops of Aleppo and Amasia, and the Bishop of Sebenico, the Armenian Bishops of Trebisond and Erzeroum, the Maronite Bishops of Tyre and Sidon, and Heliopolis or Balbek, and the Syrian Bishop of Gezira, Bishops and Priests from America, Australia, and from every part of the world. As an ecclesiastical spectacle, it will long hold prominence, and contribute—as it is designed—to a revival of the cause of Roman Catholicism everywhere.

"A Vocal Abomination."

The New York *Commercial* speaks away vigorously at "a vocal abomination," which, it is to be feared, will nevertheless continue. It refers, for instance, to the "fashionable style of yowling" the air in the *Messiah*. "I know my Redeemer liveth," in which the composer intended simply to bring out prominently the word *know*, but which the "fashionable style daubs and drizzles into a repulsive and meaningless blotch." The way it is done, the *Gazette* tells thus:

"As nearly as types can express it, the correct way of singing this tune is thus: "I KNOW—that my Redeemer liveth." But the fashionable *portamento* drawls it out something like this: "I KNO-o-o-o-o-o-ow that," etc., mingled with all the quaverings, and tremblings, and twistings, and toss-ups-in-a-blanket to which an unfortunate melody can be subjected."

The critic continues to slash away after the following fashion:

"The beautiful air, by Yeaxly Abt, 'When the Swallows Homeward Fly,' is also an excellent subject for the *portamento* screechers; so also is the air, 'Come Ye Disconsolate,' and so sing it the air taken from Von Weber's *Freischutz* and adopted as a vesper hymn, 'Softly Now the Closing Day.' Anything particularly vivacious and forte gives the fashionable singer no opportunity for display, but whenever something *pianissimo*, *legato*, and delicate comes up, then will repeated images of her dreadful voice does to utter, piercing and through her unfortunate auditory. 'That affords again.' It hath a dying fall.' But if singer and song are fair, then done to death in the deserted *portamento* style. Mouthing is another popular style of singing, sing we not in a manly manner. Anybody can fearfully and dismally mouth a song. Open the mouth as wide as possible, turn into the possible comic. Speak out your words, not mouthing, not chewing them to shreds; labor over your song and deliver it."

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Union Republican State Central Committee.

The following named gentlemen compose the Union Republican State Central Committee for the ensuing year:

HON. FRANCIS JORDAN, Chairman.
Philadelphia—Benjamin L. Berry, Thomas J. Worrall, William H. Ruddiman, Henry Bumm, Mahlon Dickerson, James McManes, Charles Thompson Jones, H. P. M. Birkenbine.
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Allegheny—A. M. Brown, Thomas Ewing, Pittsburgh.
Berks—Jacob Hoffman, E. H. Rauch, Reading.
Bradford—N. E. Ellsbre.
Blair—John H. Keatley, Hollidaysburg.
Cambria—Hon. D. Morrell, John-town.
Carbon—Wm. H. Stroh, Mauch Chunk; Wm. Davis, Stroudsburg.
Center—George M. Yocam, Bellefonte.
Clarion—B. J. Reid, Clarion.
Jefferson—Joseph Henderson, Brookville.
Clearfield—John M. Adams, Clearfield.
Columbia—C. G. Jackson, Berwick.
Cameron—J. B. Earle, Sterling.
Clinton—Jesse Merrell, Lock Haven.
McKean—Henry Hamlin, Smithport.
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Huntingdon—M. S. Lytle, Huntingdon.
Mifflin—John Hoyt, Lewistown.
Juniata—John J. Patterson, Mifflin.
Indiana—Harry White, Indiana.
Montour—T. G. Van Allen, Danville.
Westmoreland—Thos. F. Gallagher, New Alexandria.
Lancaster—Geo. Brubaker, Lancaster; John M. Stehman, East Hempfield.
Lehigh—Tilghman H. Good, Allentown.
Lycoming—Henry W. Watson, Williamsport.
Union—J. Merrill Lynn, Lewisburg.
Snyder—B. F. Wagonseller, Selinsgrove.
Luzerne—Oscar F. Gaines, Pittston.
Mercer—S. H. Miller, Mercer.
Butler—Ed. Lyon, Butler.
Montgomery—Morgan S. Wills, Norristown.
Northumberland—S. B. Packer, Sunbury.
Franklin—George Eyster, Chambersburg.
Schuylkill—L. F. Whitney, Pottsville.
Fulton—Isaac Taylor, Fort Littleton.
Bedford—C. S. Mullin, Schellsburg.
Susquehanna—L. H. Fitch, Montrose.
Wyoming—P. M. Osterhout, Tunkhannock.
Tioga—Wm. A. Nichols, Williamson.
Potter—P. A. Stebbins, jr., Coudersport.
Venango—W. D. Lay, Oil City.
Warren—H. P. Kinnear, Youngsville.
Washington—H. J. Vankirk, Washington.
Beaver—Jas. S. Ruban, Beaver.
Wayne—C. P. Waller, Honesdale.
York—G. E. Hively, York.
Pennsylvania Republican Association in Washington—Col. John H. Stewart.

A Charge Defended.

The Rev. Samuel M. Hopkins, Moderator of the New School Presbyterian General Assembly, which met in Rochester, New York, this year, spoke of the Episcopal as "an imbecile pulpit." This week he appears in the *Independent* in defense of the epithet, innocently remarking at the outset that "in speaking incidentally of the Episcopal pulpit as imbecile, I confess I supposed I was uttering almost a truism." He couches there are some educated and able men in that ministry, but denies that this disproves the charge of general "imbecility." He says "the Episcopal denomination is a prayer-book ministry," not "taught to preach, but to read the service and argue for their polity." He characterises "most Episcopal sermons" as "essays and exhortations, delivered after divine service." If Dr. Hopkins's sermon was the subject of "various angry comments," he cannot expect his defense of it will be supposed to go uncriticised.

THE Chicago *Times* avers the much-praised Nicholson pavement is a humbug and failure. It says "it is a very slight improvement on the old plan of the horizontal planking which was first introduced and extensively practiced in this city twenty years ago. This plank did very well on streets where there was no heavy teaming, and so does the Nicholson style of flooring. So long as Chicago remained a country village, three-inch oak planks, laid on a compact roadway of sand, were found to constitute an economical and satisfactory style of street flooring." It is proper to say that this statement does not agree with the representations made by others, who maintain that there is nothing like the Nicholson. Different cities are much in doubt what style of pavement to adopt. It is claimed that the asphalte used in Paris is a "triumphant success." The secret is in the nature of the composition and the way of applying it. For footways the asphalte is heated in cauldrons balanced on trunnions, and then poured into buckets, whence it is spread out smooth by hot irons. The result is a pavement level as a garden path, easy and durable for travel, and the sound of the heaviest wheel is muffled. The saving comes not only in horseflesh, but in the car-drums and nerves of citizens.

IT seems hard, and may even be called inhumane, to recommend *distrust* among mankind, but it really seems to be the only thing that will protect people against the innumerable and varied schemes of deception that are in use for mercenary and dishonest purposes. We are not disposed to cherish in ourselves, nor to cultivate in others, indifference to the wants of the suffering, but of the common solicitations of charity from door to door or at the street corners, a large proportion are made, probably, by such as ought not to be encouraged in this way. And we would advise distrust only to the extent of discriminating between worthy and unworthy objects of charity, so that the deceptions of the latter may not occasion rudeness and rejection to the former, when their necessities push them to apply to the charitable for relief.

THE London *Times* is indulging in extraordinary freedom of language in spe